

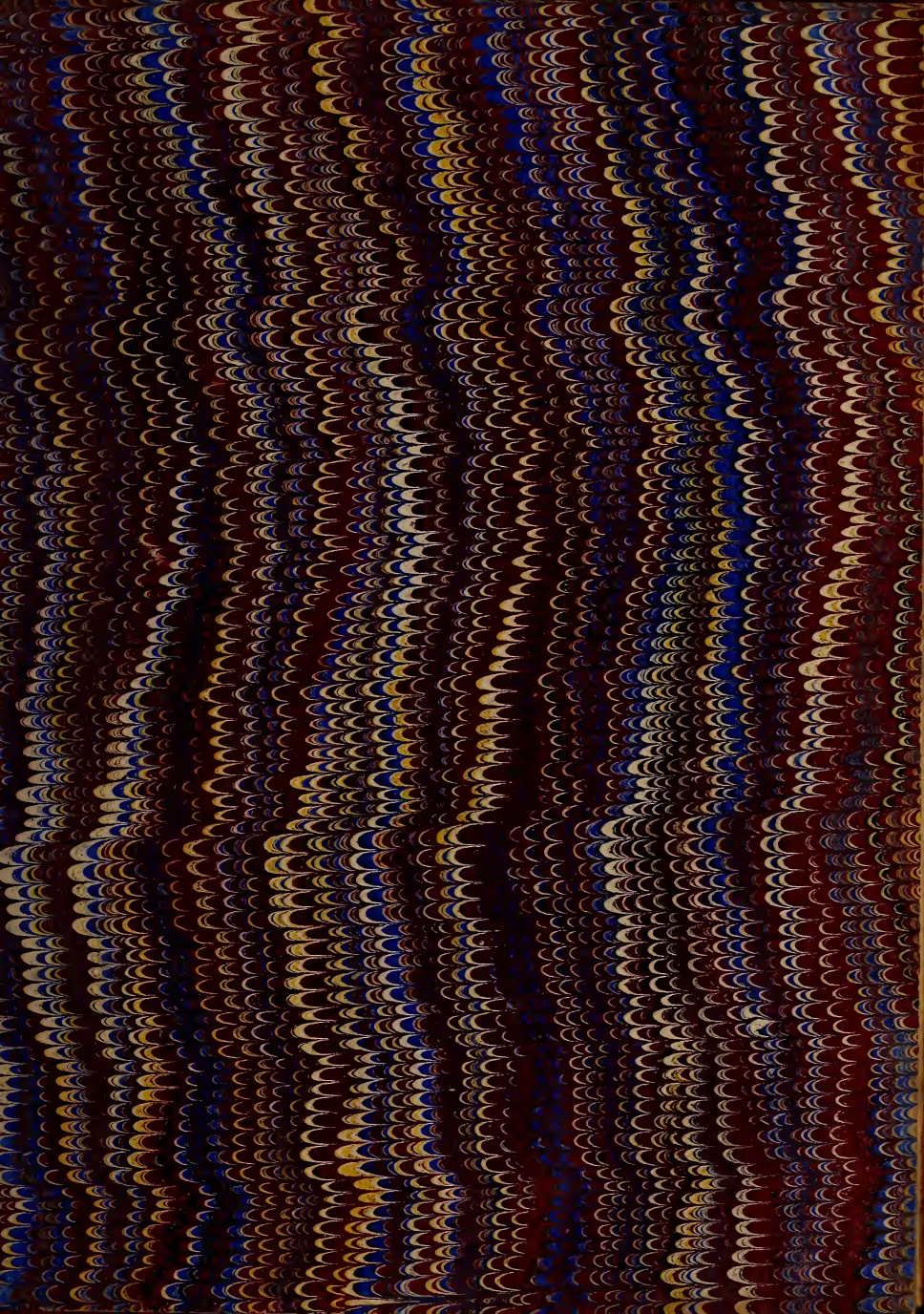


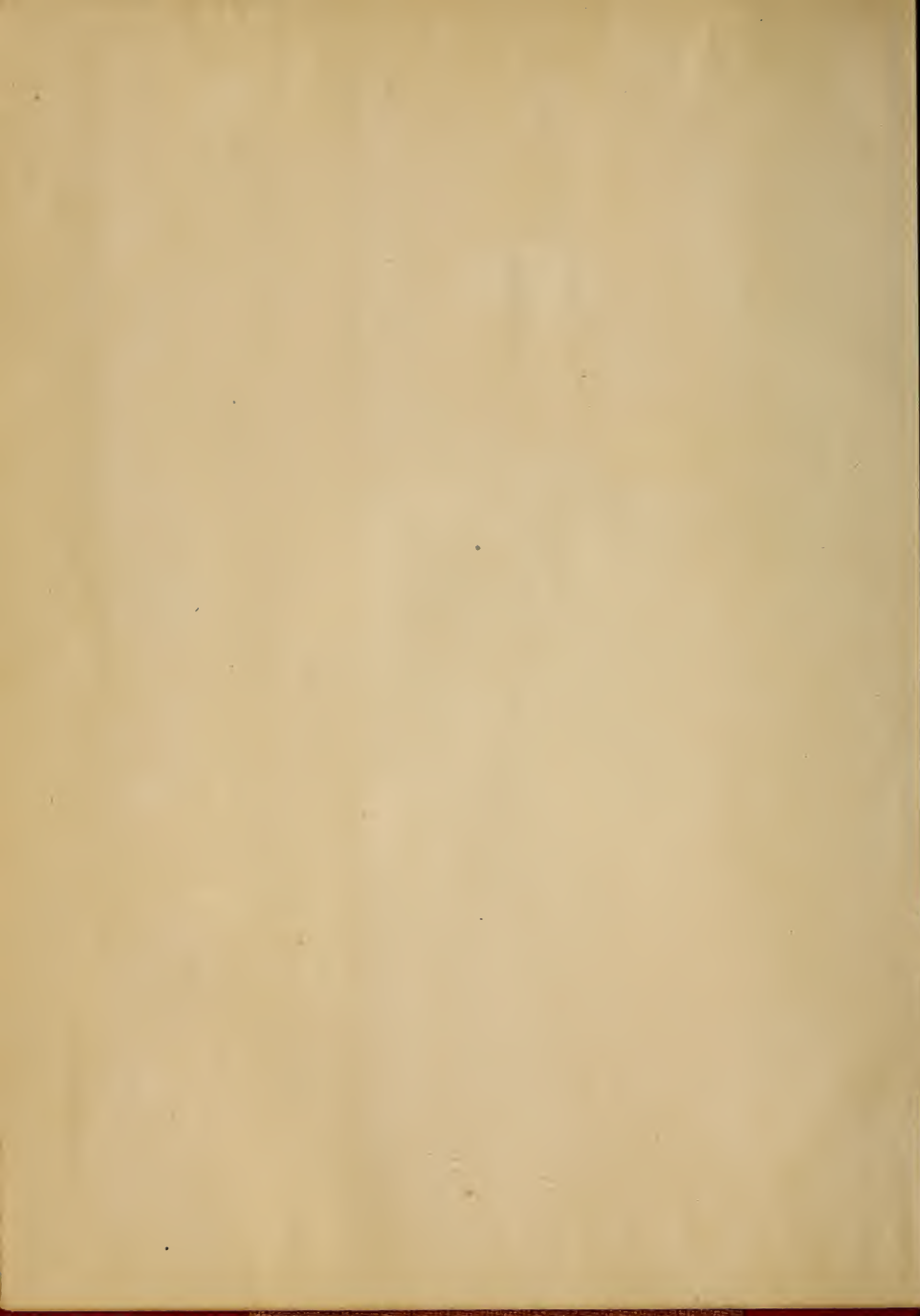
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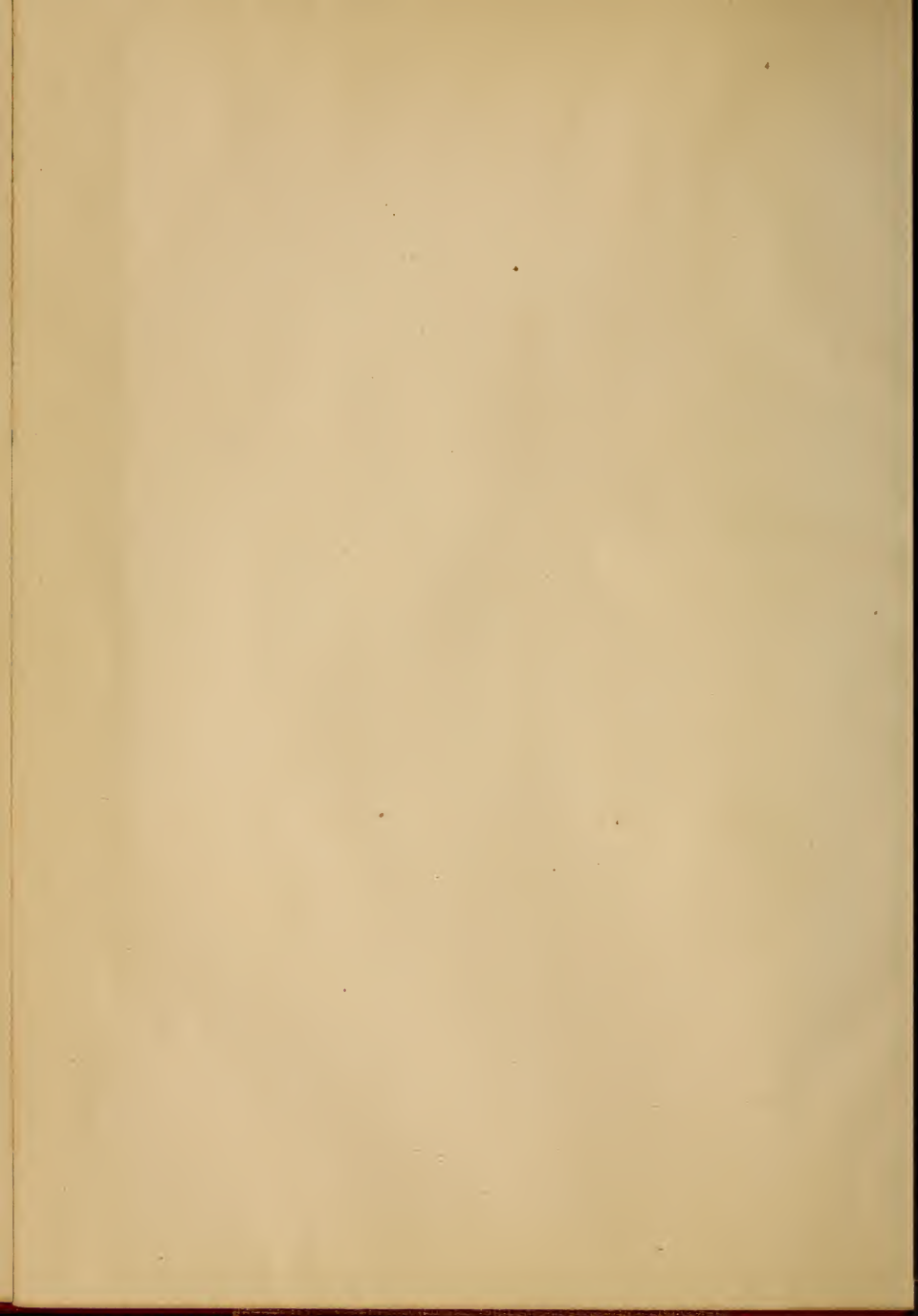
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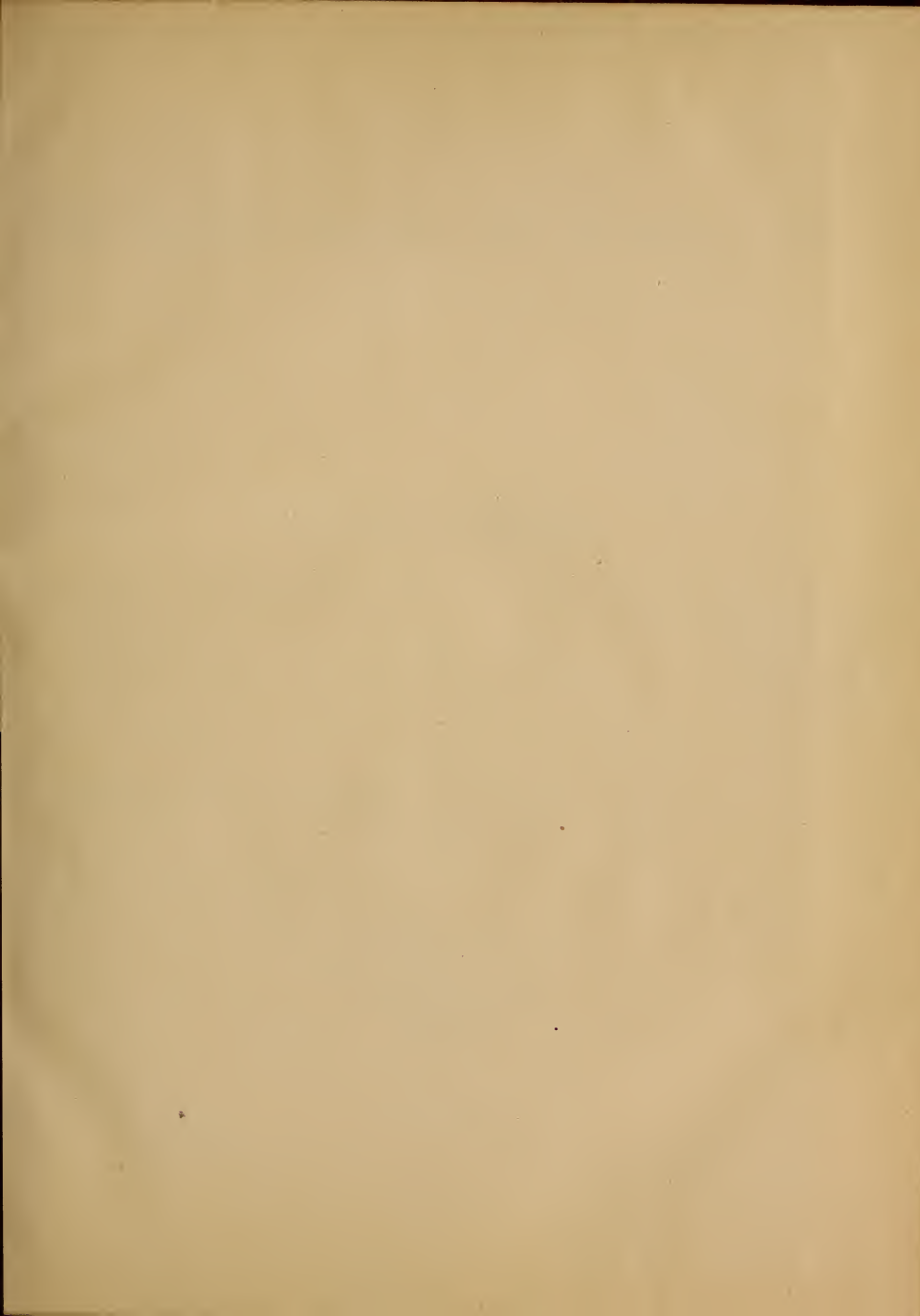
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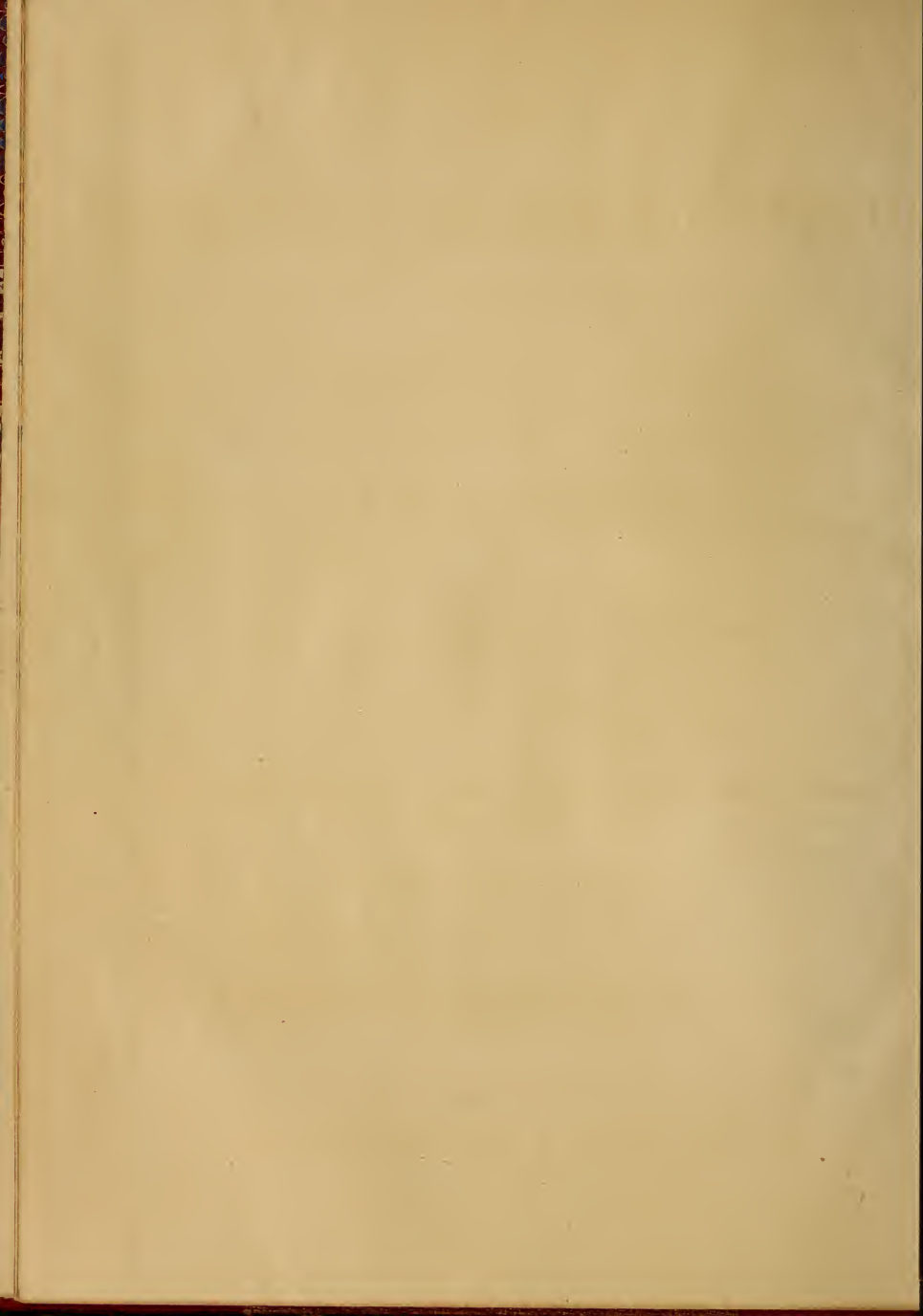










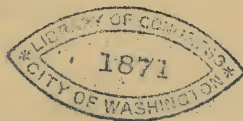


THE
JOURNEY-BOOK OF ENGLAND.

DERBYSHIRE.

Charles Knight

WITH
TWENTY-THREE ENGRAVINGS ON WOOD, AND AN ILLUMINATED
MAP OF THE COUNTY.



LONDON:
CHARLES KNIGHT & CO., LUDGATE STREET.

MDCCCXLI.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORDS OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL

IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED

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CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.—GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

	Page
Situation, Boundaries, and Extent	1
PHYSICAL TOPOGRAPHY	2
Surface	2
Hydrography	4
Geology and Mineralogy	7
AGRICULTURE AND RURAL ECONOMY	11
HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES	15
POLITICAL TOPOGRAPHY	19
Population and Occupations	19
Legal and Ecclesiastical Divisions	20
Fairs and Markets	21
The Barmote Courts	23
Value of Benefices	24
CIVIC ECONOMY	26
Local Taxation and Expenditure	26
Educational and Criminal Statistics	28
Savings' Banks	29

CHAPTER II.—MEANS OF COMMUNICATION BETWEEN DERBY-SHIRE AND LONDON, &c.

Local Railways	31
Birmingham and Derby Railway	32
Midland Counties Railway	33
North Midland Railway and Distance Table	34
Sheffield and Manchester Railway	36

	Page
Turnpike Roads	36
Canals	37
Distance Table for Towns in Derbyshire	39

CHAPTER III.—THE DERBY RAILWAY STATION.

Account of Derby	41
The Arboretum	50

CHAPTER IV.—EXCURSIONS IN THE VICINITY OF DERBY.

Roads south and north of Derby	57
Vicinity of the Birmingham and Derby Railway	58
Vicinity of the line of Railway from Derby to Nottingham	61
Derby and Mansfield Road	62
Kedleston	63

CHAPTER V.—EXCURSION ON THE NORTH MIDLAND RAILWAY.

Amber Gate Station and Vicinity	65
Winfield Manor House	70
Hardwick Hall	72
Chesterfield	73
Bolsover Castle	76

CHAPTER VI.—MATLOCK.

The Baths, Caverns, &c. &c.	83
-------------------------------------	----

CHAPTER VII.—EXCURSIONS IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF MATLOCK.

Chatsworth	91
Chatsworth to Ashford and Bakewell	99
Monsal Dale	100
Bakewell	101
Haddon Hall	104

	Page
Dove Dale and Ashbourn	106
Arbor Low, the Router Rocks, Robin Hood's Stride, &c. &c.	112
To Winfield Manor House and Hardwick Hall	115

CHAPTER VIII.—BUXTON.

The Baths and Waters, &c.	117
-----------------------------------	-----

CHAPTER IX.—EXCURSIONS FROM BUXTON.

Pool's Hole	124
Diamond Hill	125
Chee Tor and Miller's Dale	125
Axe-Edge, Combe's Moss, the Marvel Stone	126
Chapel-en-le-Frith	128
Glossop	128
The Ebbing and Flowing Well	129
Eldon Hole	129
Mam Tor	130
Odin's Mine	130
Peak Cavern	134
Castleton	136
Peveril Castle	136
The Winnets	140
Speedwell Mine	140
Blue John Mine	141
Hathersage	142
Stoney Middleton	144
Eyam	145
Tideswell	147

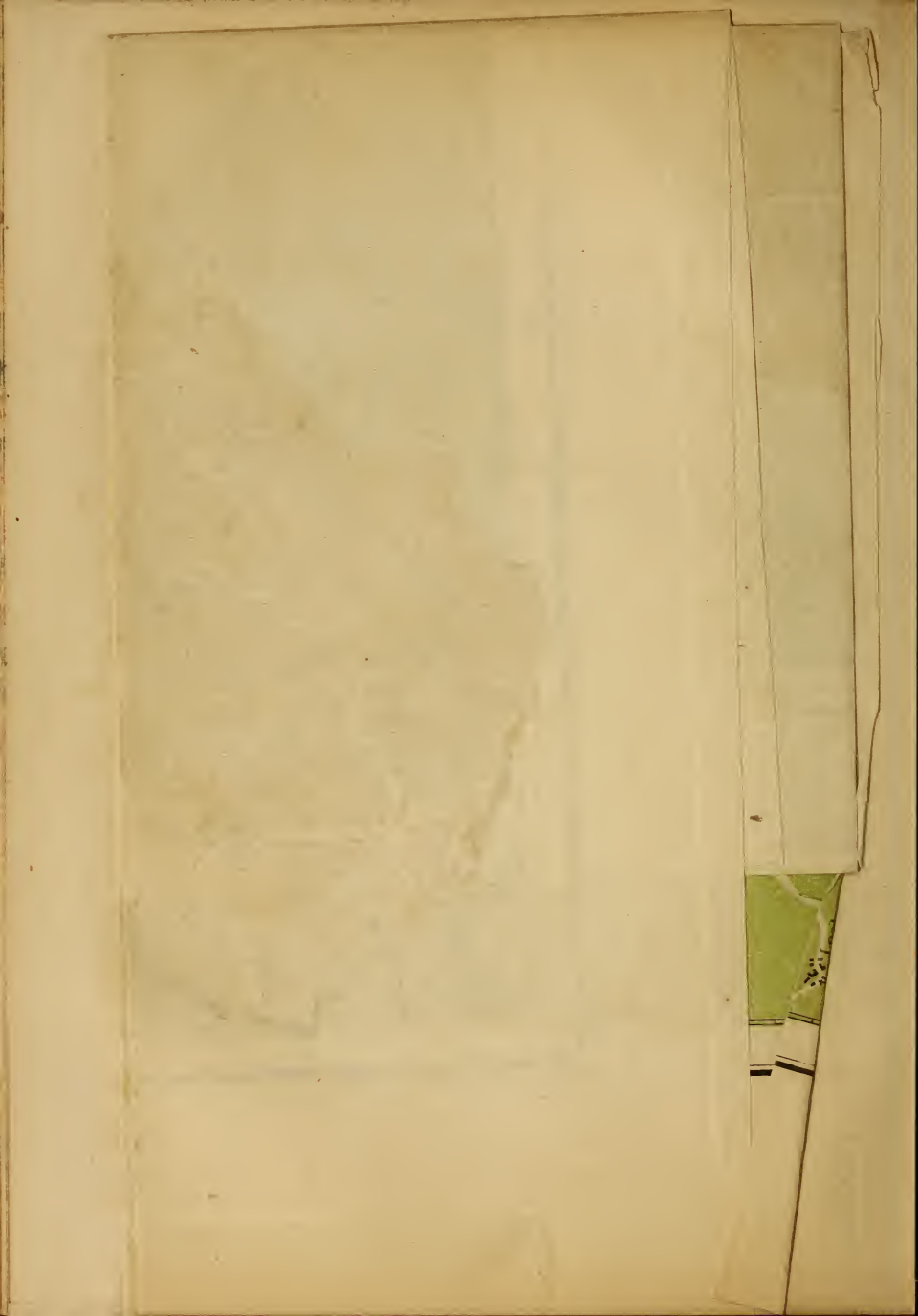
ILLUSTRATIONS.

	Page
1. Derby Railway Station	40
2. House in which the Pretender lodged at Derby	44
3. New Buildings, Derby	48
4. Lodge and Entrance Gates, Arboretum	50
5. Public Room in the East Lodge	52
6. Pavilion in the Arboretum	53
7. Sir Thomas Lombe's Silk Mill, Derby	54
8. Miners' Standard Dish	66
9. Winfield Manor House	70
10. Hardwick Hall : the Grand Gallery	74
11. Bolsover Castle	77
12. Matlock High Tor	84
13. Chatsworth	93
14. Haddon Hall	103
15. Entrance to Dove Dale	108
16. Scene in Dove Dale	110
17. Pigs of Lead	131
18. Odin's Mine	132
19. Peak Cavern	133
20. Plan of Peak Cavern	135
21. Peveril Castle	137
22. Plan of Peveril Castle	139
23. Hathersage Church	143

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THE JOURNEY-BOOK OF DERBYSHIRE.

CHAPTER I. GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

SITUATION, BOUNDARIES, AND EXTENT.

DERBYSHIRE, a midland county of England, bounded on the north-east by Yorkshire, from which it is partly separated by the rivers Derwent, Rother, and Sheaf; on the north-west by Cheshire, from which it is in this quarter separated by the river Etherow; on the west by Cheshire, from which it is here separated by the river Goyt, and Staffordshire, which latter county bounds it also on the south-west (the Dove separates Staffordshire from Derbyshire on the west, and the Dove and the Trent on the south-west); on the south-east by Leicestershire, from which it is partly separated by the Trent; and on the east by Nottinghamshire, from which it is separated by the Erewash. Its form is irregular; the greatest length is from north (from the point where the three counties of Derby, Chester, and York meet) to south (near Lullington on the Mease,

a feeder of the Trent) 56 miles; the greatest breadth is from east (Holm Car Farm, near Worksop, Notts) to west (near Chapel-en-le-Frith) 34 miles. The area of the county is estimated at 1010 square miles by Arrowsmith, 1028 square miles according to the statement subjoined to the *Abstract of the Answers and Returns* made in 1831 under the Population Act, or 1036 by taking the area of the different parishes. The population in 1831 was 237,170, or about 235, 231, or 229 to a square mile, according to the computation of the area which we adopt. Derby, the county town, is 114 or 115 miles N.N.W. of London in a straight line, or 126 miles by the London and Manchester road.

The county is comprehended between $52^{\circ} 41'$ and $53^{\circ} 30'$ N. lat. and $1^{\circ} 10'$ and $2^{\circ} 4'$ W. long.; the county town is in $52^{\circ} 55'$ N. lat. and $1^{\circ} 29'$ W. long. Besides the main part of the county bounded and situated as above, there is a small detached portion near the



The Figures to the Market Towns
show their distance in Miles
from London. The Roads are in-
dicated by the White Lines which
cross the Map.

- References to the Districts
- I. Bish. Park, Bunsford
 - II. Sawdole
 - III. Walsworth, Wapentake
 - IV. Moleton & Litchurch
 - V. Applesham, Bunsford
 - VI. Repton & Gravel

southern extremity, inclosed between the counties of Warwick, Leicester, and Stafford. It contains the villages

and parishes of Measham, Stretton-in-the-Fields, and Wilsley, and the village and chapelry of Chilcote.*

PHYSICAL TOPOGRAPHY.

SURFACE.

The southern and south-eastern parts of Derbyshire may be considered as on the whole flat, yet they have an easy ascent towards the north-western portion, which comprehends one of the most elevated and rugged districts in England. This part (which is commonly known by the name of the Peak) is occupied by a part of that range of high lands, which some geographers have designated the Penine chain, which separates the waters which flow into the sea on the eastern side of the island from those on the west side. This chain of mountains enters the county at or near its northern extremity, and the principal ridge runs in an irregular line S.S.W. till it enters Staffordshire a few miles S.W. of Buxton. Along this ridge are the following heights: Dean Head Stones, 539 feet high; Blakelow Stones, which Farey considers to be the highest point of the ridge and of the county generally; Kinder-scout, which Farey considers to be inferior in height only to Blakelow Stones, and which is stated, we presume, in round numbers, to be 1800 feet high (*Phys. and Pol. Geog. of the Brit. Isles*, in *Lib. of Usef. Kn.*); and the northern and middle peaks of Axe Edge Hill, the southern peak being in

Staffordshire. The northern or great summit of Axe Edge Hill has been stated to be 1875 feet above the level of the sea (Farey), but later observations have reduced it to 1751 feet; Lord's Seat, to the east of the principal ridge of the Penine chain, is 1751 feet high. This ridge divides the basin of the Mersey from that of the Trent, one of that large system of rivers which has the Humber for its æstuary. From this, the principal ridge of the chain, lateral ridges proceed, which bound the subordinate basins of the various affluents of the greater rivers mentioned already. One of these lateral ridges, branching from the principal ridge near Axe Edge Hill and running south-east, separates the basin of the Derwent from that of the Dove. The length of this ridge, following its windings, is estimated at 46 miles; but the length of a direct line between its extremities is not estimated at more than $35\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The ridge, which

* We give the above dimensions and the latitude and longitude of the extreme points from Arrow-smith's map. The length and breadth, as given in Farey's *Agricultural Survey* (where the detached portion of the county is included), are nearly the same as we have given; but the county is said to be comprehended between $52^{\circ} 33'$ and $53^{\circ} 27'$ N. lat., and between $1^{\circ} 13'$ and $2^{\circ} 34'$ W. long.

forms the eastern boundary of the basin of the Derwent, and which extends in a winding course about 67 miles, does not wholly belong to Derbyshire. It branches off from the Penine chain, in Yorkshire, and approaching the border of that county towards Derbyshire, runs along the boundary, then enters Derbyshire, and proceeds in a south-eastern direction across the east moors of the county into Nottinghamshire. The first part of this ridge separates the waters of the Derwent from those of the Don, the part nearest to Nottinghamshire from those of the Rother, a feeder of the Don. In this ridge is the hill called Ox Stones, 1377 feet high, between Sheffield (Yorkshire) and Hathersage. Alport or Opit Hill, south-east of Wirksworth, is 980 feet high. It is said that from this eminence the Wrekin hill, near Shrewsbury, which is 50 miles distant, may be seen.

The Derbyshire highlands are intersected by narrow valleys or dales abounding with the most striking and picturesque scenery. We subjoin the following observations from Rhodes's *Peak Scenery* (8vo. edit., Lond., 1824). 'A more marked and obvious contrast in form and feature is scarcely to be met with in any part of the kingdom than the county of Derby presents. The more southern districts, though richly cultivated, are generally flat and monotonous in outline; to the picturesque traveller they are therefore comparatively of but little value: approaching its northern boundary it wears a more dignified aspect: here the hills,

gradually assuming a wilder, a bolder, and a more majestic appearance, swell into mountains which, extending to the most elevated parts of the Peak, mingle their summits with the thin white clouds that often float around them. Such are the appearances that often occur amongst the mountains of Derbyshire. Descending into the dales, especially those through which the Derwent, the Dove, and the Wye meander, the eye is enchanted with brilliant streams, well-cultivated meadows, luxuriant foliage, steep heathy hills, and craggy rocks, which administer to the delight of the traveller, and alternately soothe or elevate his mind as he moves along.'

The broadest and the deepest valleys are in the higher parts of the Peak. The picturesque beauty of the valleys is increased by the frequently precipitous character of the hills or rocks which bound them. The faces of these rocks rise up almost perpendicularly from the sides of the valleys, as may be observed near Castleton in the centre of the Peak, and near Stoney Middleton in the valley of the Derwent, where the Castle Rock rises to a vast height, and obtains its name from the singular and turret-like form which its craggy projections and points assume. Matlock High Tor, and other rocks in Matlock Dale, and the rocks which skirt some parts of the valley of the Dove, are of this precipitous character. In the smaller and narrower dales the projections of one side have corresponding recesses on the other.

HYDROGRAPHY.

The rivers of Derbyshire rise, for the most part, in the north-western and more elevated part of the county, and have a course toward the south or south-east. This is the case with the Derwent and its principal affluent the Wye, with the Dove, which is the boundary river of Staffordshire and Derbyshire, and those of its tributaries which belong to the latter county. In the eastern part of the county about Chesterfield, which is separated from the other parts by the ridge of high land which bounds on the east side the valley of the Derwent, the direction of the stream that drains it (the Rother) is north-east. In the extreme north-west there are a few streams that flow westward into the Etherow or Goyt, and so into the Mersey.

The *Derwent* rises in a place called 'the Trough,' on the border of Yorkshire and Derbyshire, where the principal ridge of the Penine chain enters the latter county, and has a S.S.E. course. Four or five miles from its source it receives a stream (the West-end river) of about the same length as itself, and about 9 or 10 miles from its source it is joined by the Ashop river, into which the Alport brook flows; and three miles lower down it receives the Noe or Now, from Hope Dale: all these tributaries join it on the west or right bank. From the junction of the Now the Derwent flows on through Chatsworth Park, 12 or 13 miles, until it meets the Wye at Great Rowsley, not receiving in the

way any accessions worth notice, except the brooks Burbadge and Barbrook, which fall into it on the left bank. The *Wye* rises near the Axe Edge Hill in the principal ridge of the Penine chain, and flows to the south-east through Miller's Dale and Monsal Dale and past the town of Bakewell into the Derwent: its whole course is more than 20 miles. From the junction of the Wye the Derwent flows on in the same direction (S.S.E.) as hitherto to Derby, and receives in its way the river Amber, about 14 miles long, which joins it on the left bank above Belper, and the Ecclesburn from Wirksworth, about 10 miles long, which joins it on the right bank. From the junction of the Wye to Derby is about 25 miles. Below Derby the river runs south-east with a sinuous course of about 12 miles into the Trent: this part of the river was made navigable some years since, but the navigation of it has been superseded by the cutting of the Derby Canal. Its whole course is about 60 to 65 miles. 'In the space of 40 miles, which includes the whole course of this river from the highest and wildest parts of the Peak to the town of Derby, scenery more richly diversified with beauty can hardly anywhere be found. Generally its banks are luxuriantly wooded: the oak, the elm, the alder, and the ash, flourish abundantly along its course; beneath the shade of whose united branches the Derwent is sometimes secluded from the eye of the traveller and becomes a companion for the ear alone; then, suddenly emerging

into day, it spreads through a more open valley, or winding round some huge mountain or rocky precipice reflects their dark sides as it glides beneath. Sometimes this ever-varying and ever-pleasing stream precipitates its foaming waters over the rugged projections and rocky fragments that interrupt its way: again the ruffled waves subside and the current steals smoothly and gently through the vale, clear and almost imperceptible in motion.' (Rhodes's *Peak Scenery*.) The course of the Wye is generally through narrow dells with precipitous sides: it receives a small tributary, the Lathkill, just before it falls into the Derwent. The current of the Derwent is rapid, and its waters are said to be of a higher temperature than ordinary; in the summer season it is said the thermometer will stand in them at 66° Fahrenheit, and in severe weather it has been observed that the Derwent has not been frozen so early as the Trent, and has become open nearly a month earlier. (Pilkington's *Derbyshire*.)

The *Dove* rises on the border of Staffordshire and Derbyshire, in the slope of the Axe Edge Hill, and is, throughout its course, the boundary between the counties. Its course is S.S.E., with little variation for about 20 miles, to Hanging Bridge by Ashbourn, just above and below which bridge it receives its first two Derbyshire tributaries of any consequence, viz., a stream which comes from the village of Parwick, about 9 miles long, and the Schoo, which rises near Wirks-

worth, and flows by Ashbourn into the Dove, after a course of about 10 miles. The Dove, in the upper part of its course, 'is one of the most beautiful streams that ever gave a charm to landscape: and while passing through the first and least picturesque division of the Dale (Dove Dale), the ear is soothed by its murmurings, and the eye delighted with the brilliancy of its waters—in some places it flows smoothly and solemnly along, but never slowly; in others its motion is rapid, impetuous, and even turbulent. The ash, the hazel, the slender osier, and the graceful birch, hung with honeysuckles and wild roses, dip their pensile branches in the stream and break its surface into beauteous ripples. Huge fragments of stone, toppled from the rocks above, and partly covered with moss and plants that haunt and love the water, divide the stream into many currents; round these it bubbles in limpid rills that circle into innumerable eddies, which by their activity give life and motion to a numerous variety of aquatic plants and flowers that grow in the bed of the river: these wave their slender stems under the surface of the water, which, flowing over them like the transparent varnish of a picture, brings forth the most vivid colouring. Occasionally large stones are thrown across the stream, and interrupt its progress: over and amongst these it rushes rapidly into the pool below, forming in its frequent falls a series of fairy cascades, about which it foams and sparkles with a beauty and bril-

liancy peculiar to this lively and romantic river.' (Rhodes's *Peak Scenery*.) Below its junction with the Schoo, the Dove flows south-west for about 3 or 4 miles; then south for about 7 more, receiving by the way the Churnet, its largest Staffordshire tributary; it then flows in a winding course E.S.E. for 12 or 14 miles, and falls into the Trent just below Burton, receiving several streams, the longest of which rises near Atlow, between Ashbourn and Belper, and has a course of above 15 miles. The whole course of the Dove may be estimated at from 40 to 45 miles. The waters of this river have a clear blue tint, deepening through various shades to a dark purple. It frequently overflows its banks in the spring; and the fertilizing effect of these floods has given rise to the distich—

'In April, Dove's flood
Is worth a king's good.'

Sometimes, however, the waters rise with such rapidity and violence as to be very destructive.

The *Erewash* rises in Nottinghamshire, near the village of Kirkby, and flowing W.S.W. for about 3 miles reaches the border of Derbyshire, and then flows, first S.W. and then S. by E., along the boundary of the two counties into the Trent. Its whole course is about 20 miles.

The *Mease* rises in Leicestershire, near Ashby-de-la-Zouch, and flows first S.S.W., then W., and then N.N.W., into the Trent. Its course, which is about 18 or 20 miles, is for a

short distance, in the detached portion of Derbyshire, partly on the border of the county, and partly beyond the border, in the counties of Leicester and Stafford.

These four rivers fall into the Trent, which crosses Derbyshire in a direction nearly north-east. It touches the border 5 or 6 miles north-east of Lichfield, just at the point where the Mease falls into it, and flows about 10 miles N.N.W. along the border of Derbyshire and Staffordshire, past Burton-upon-Trent, in Staffordshire, until its junction with the Dove, after which it quits the border, and runs nearly due east through Derbyshire for about 11 miles to the border of Leicestershire. It then turns E.N.E. and runs for about 10 miles along the border separating Derbyshire from Leicestershire and Nottinghamshire, till its junction with the Erewash, after which it quits Derbyshire altogether. The Derwent falls into it about 5 miles above the junction of the Erewash. About 31 miles of the course of the Trent are thus upon or within the Derbyshire border. It is calculated (Farey, *Agricultural Survey of Derbyshire*) that it receives the drainage of ten-thirteenths of the county, exclusive of the streams in the eastern part which flow into the Idle, one of the tributaries which joins the Trent in the lower part of its course. The Trent is navigable from Burton-upon-Trent, but in 1805 the navigation was given up by agreement with the proprietors of the Trent and Mersey Canal, which runs by its side, and the

navigation of the river now commences just at the junction of the Derwent.

The *Goyt* rises near Axe Edge, and flows N.N.W. along the border of Derbyshire and Cheshire, about 14 miles, till its junction with the Etherow, which has a south-west course of about 15 or 16 miles chiefly on the border of the same two counties. The springs of the Etherow are in Yorkshire and Cheshire. The united stream of these two rivers flows into the Mersey at Stockport. They receive many small streams from the adjacent part (the High Peak) of Derbyshire.

The *Rother* rises in the East Moor, a mile or two east of Chatsworth Park, and flows eastward about 8 miles to Chesterfield, where it turns to the north-east and flows into Yorkshire. About 22 or 23 miles of its course belong to Derbyshire. It joins the Don at Rotherham in Yorkshire. The Dawley (10 miles long) is its only Derbyshire tributary that requires notice. This rises on the Nottinghamshire border and flows north past Bolsover.

The *Sheaf*, which joins the Don at Sheffield, the *Wallin*, the *Poulter*, and the *Ryton*, whose waters flow directly or ultimately into the Idle, rise in Derbyshire.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

That part of Derbyshire which lies south of a line drawn through Ashbourn, Duffield, and Sandiacre, is almost entirely occupied by the red marl

or new red sandstone, a formation which overspreads so large a portion of the midland counties. There are indeed a few spots in which the magnesian limestone, which ordinarily underlies it, rises to the surface; and just on the Leicestershire border, near Ashby-de-la-Zouch, the coal-measures emerge from beneath it, and form one or two small detached coal-fields. In many parts, and especially along the valleys of the lower Derwent and the Trent, the red marl is covered by beds of gravel, and upon the gravel alluvial flats of loam or sandy loam, of from one to several feet in thickness, and without stones, are occasionally found. The strata of the red marl present considerable variety: among them are some micaceous gritstone beds, producing a good freestone; other strata are not concreted, but appear as sand, red, white, and yellow; others are more clayey, and from them bricks and tiles are made. The strata of the red marl formation are generally horizontal or nearly so. Several deposits of gypsum are found in this formation, and are quarried in several places, as at Darley Abbey, in the tongue of land formed by the Derwent and the Trent, and in the southern extremity of the county. That gypsum which is quite white, or only faintly streaked with red, is used by the potters of Staffordshire (as plaster of Paris) for their moulds; some fine blocks are selected for the turners of alabaster ornaments, and the inferior sort is used by plasterers for ordinary purposes, or

for making the plaster floors often seen in this county. Some of the best land in or near Derbyshire lies on the red marl; in general, however, it is inclined to be too tenacious and cold. This formation also occupies a very small portion of the county at its eastern extremity.

The newer magnesian or conglomerate limestone, which crops from under the red marl of Nottinghamshire, and skirts it on its western border, extends into the eastern part of Derbyshire, where it occupies the part east of a line drawn north and south through Bolsover. The thickness of this formation is probably 300 feet. The general colour is yellow, of various shades, from a bright gamboge to a light straw colour or white. Many of the beds have a granular texture, and cannot be calcined; they have generally passed with the inhabitants for gritstone rather than limestone. This limestone is quarried for building, also for flooring and staircases. Towards the bottom of the series are several beds of compact blue limestone, embedded in blue clay, and abounding with shells. This blue limestone yields excellent lime; it is quarried at Bolsover, where also pipe clay is obtained: the pipe clay separates the limestone beds. The strata of the magnesian limestone form a better subsoil for arable than for grass land.

The coal-measures underlie the magnesian limestone, and crop out from beneath it on the west. These coal-measures form part of that important

coal-field which occupies a considerable part of the west riding of Yorkshire, and extends into Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire, being bounded on the east by the magnesian limestone, and on the south by the red marl. The strata range from north to south, and dip to the east. The Derbyshire portion of this coal-field is east of a line drawn from between Hathersage and Sheffield to Little Eaton, near Derby. There are twenty gritstone-beds, some of them of great thickness, and numerous strata of slate-clay, as shale, bind, and clunch: some of the shale-beds contain rounded or ovate masses, and even thin strata of argillaceous ironstone, with impressions of mussel shells, and coaly impressions of vegetables. A hard argillaceous rock called crowstone forms in some places the floor of the coal-beds. The number or order of the coal-seams is probably about thirty, varying in thickness from six inches to eleven feet: their aggregate thickness is about eighty feet: these dimensions can only be considered as approximate. Every variety of coal seems to be found in this field, hard stone coal, cannel, peacock, and caking coal. The coal-pits in Derbyshire are dispersed over the coal-field, and are very numerous, especially about Chesterfield and Alfreton, and in the district south and west of the Cromford and Erewash canals. There are coal-pits also in the small detached coal-fields on the Leicester-shire border, noticed in speaking of the red marl, and coal is obtained be-

tween Ashbourn and Derby apparently by working through the red marl to the coal-measures which lie underneath them. The beds which lie between the seams of coal are worked for various purposes. The workings of the ironstone are generally begun at the surface, and pursued until they become dangerous from the loose nature of the stratum in which they lie: that ironstone which is marked with impressions of mussel-shells (called the mussel band) is worked as an ornamental marble. From the gritstone-beds are quarried grindstones for cutlers: the binds, where they are hard and black, are used as black chalk; others, when decomposed, make good brick earth: the clunch is sometimes of that kind which is used for fire-bricks: where it crops out to the surface it becomes soft clay. Potters' clay, of various colours and qualities, occur in this coal-field.

Millstone-grit and shale form a series of strata, having an aggregate thickness of about 870 feet; the millstone-grit, 360 feet thick, forming the upper part, and the shale and its associated rocks, 510 feet, the lower part of the formation. The millstone-grit ranges on three sides (viz., the east, north, and west) of the carboniferous limestone, which we shall have presently to notice as occupying the central part of the county north of Ashbourn and Duffield: it occupies a tract between Duffield, Belper, and Wirksworth, on the west side of the Derwent, and forms the heights that bound the valley of

that river on the east side up to its source. It occupies also the northern and western borders of the High Peak, and extends southward to Buxton, near which it passes into Staffordshire. The hills formed by it usually present a bold escarpment, crowned by rude piles of crags, exhibiting some of the wildest rock scenery of the district. The shale occupies a lower district between this and the carboniferous limestone, but in this lower tract are occasional insulated mountains, crowned with a cap of millstone-grit. Kinderscout is one of these. The shale contains some alternating beds of fine-grained siliceous grit and nodules of ironstone; and it has some subjacent and apparently local beds of shale limestone, which afford a beautiful black marble.

Carboniferous or mountain limestone occupies the tract bounded on the south by the red marl, and on all other sides by the millstone-grit and shale just described. This limestone district is entirely comprehended in Derbyshire, except on the north-east, where it just passes over the Yorkshire boundary, and the south-west, where it enters Staffordshire. There are one or two places in the southern part of the county where the limestone crops out. On the eastern side of the county the strata dip under the shale; but on the western side, by a great fault, the lowest bed of the limestone is elevated and brought into contact on the same level with the shale. The limestone is divided into four beds

by three intervening beds of toadstone. The respective thickness of these limestone-beds (reckoning from the uppermost) is as follows :—first bed, 150 feet ; second bed, 150 feet ; third bed, 210 feet ; fourth bed, at least 250 feet ; aggregate at least 760, but in fact the thickness of the lower bed is not ascertained : it is only known that it extends 250 feet. In each bed of this limestone thin beds of clay are found, with embedded masses of toadstone, and various organic remains. The lowest bed, which is the most esteemed by the lime-burners, has very few dark-coloured strata ; but in the three upper beds these are more common, and the second bed contains some very fine black strata, which are quarried as black marble. The upper bed is also quarried as marble, and contains white chert or china-stone, which is extensively used in the Staffordshire potteries. The beautiful fluor spar called ‘Blue John,’ from which vases and other ornaments are made, is found in a mountain of limestone.

The outcrop of the carboniferous limestone forms the lead district of Derbyshire. Numerous veins have been worked in it, chiefly for lead ; but ores of zinc, iron, manganese, and copper also occur. Lead ore is found occasionally in the toadstone which intervenes between the limestone-beds, but commonly the veins are cut off by the toadstone-beds. The veins which contain lead have generally a direction east and west ; some of them approach the perpendicular

(rake veins) ; others are nearly horizontal (pipe veins), and are rather beds of spar and ore, lying between the strata of limestone, and in most cases connected with the surface by a rake vein.

The limestone strata of Derbyshire are subject to very remarkable derangements or faults. They are characterized also by numerous caverns, and by the frequent engulfment of the streams by subterraneous courses termed ‘swallow holes.’ The caverns appear to have been excavated wholly or chiefly by the agency of water.

The three toadstone-beds have an average thickness of 60 feet for the upper, and 75 feet for each of the lower, giving an aggregate of 210 feet ; in parts, however, the thickness of the three amounts to above 250 feet. There are several varieties of the toadstone, which sometimes passes into ordinary basalt : among the substances inclosed are the quartz crystals locally termed Derbyshire diamonds.

Of the limestone caverns, the most remarkable is that now generally known as Peak’s Hole, or the Devil’s Cave, near Castleton. The mineral springs of Derbyshire are numerous and important. The most celebrated warm springs are those at Buxton and Matlock. There are warm springs at Stony Middleton, where it is supposed that the Romans established a bath. The temperature of the Middleton waters is 2° higher than that of the warmest springs at Matlock. The most celebrated of the sulphureous

waters is at Kedleston Park, three miles north-west of Derby. They are valued for their antiscorbutic qualities. There are several chalybeate springs.

An account of the ebbing and flowing well on the road from Buxton to Castleton is given in Chapter IX.

AGRICULTURE AND RURAL ECONOMY.

On the eastern side of the county, running from south to north, the yellow magnesian limestone prevails, and the soil is dry and favourable for cattle, sheep, and turnips: the towns of Mansfield and Worksop are situated on this formation, which is however chiefly confined within the Nottinghamshire border. Parallel to it is the Derbyshire coal-field, the upper surface of which is generally a cold clay devoted to pasture, and in favourable situations to corn: the towns of Alfreton and Chesterfield are situated in this part of the county. The coal formation is bounded on the west by a narrow belt constituting the woodland district of the county and favourable to the growth of timber, and adjoining it we find the millstone-grit and shale consisting of uninclosed moorland, on which only a few sheep are depastured. This wild and barren district is bordered by the mountain limestone, which affords tolerable pasturage; and on the western borders of the county there is the grit-stone of the Staffordshire moorlands. These districts are parallel to each other, and run north of a line drawn from Nottingham to near Ash-bourn. South of this line the soil is

marl and gravel, the meadows are rich, and here are the best dairy farms and arable lands in the county.

On the high hills and moors of Derbyshire the cultivation is not extended as it might be; and there are great tracts of rough pasture of little value in their present state, which, with a moderate outlay, might be improved or converted into arable land, as has been done in similar situations in Scotland. In the valleys, or on the less abrupt hills, a very fertile red marly loam is frequently met with, which is productive of every kind of grain without any extraordinary tillage. Of this kind are the lands about Barton, Blount, and Ash, and in several places in the southern and eastern part of the county.

The soil on the surface naturally partakes of the nature of the rocks which are found immediately below it; and where any particular stratum rises to the surface, or crops out, as it is called, the soil is chiefly made up of the same earthy substances, which have been more or less decomposed by the action of the air and mixed with vegetable matter. An account of the different soils is given in the Agricultural Report of the county, by

Farey, of which the following table forms an epitome, distinguishing the strata from which they are formed, and the number of acres in extent.

Gravelly soils	77,000 acres.
Red marl soil	81,000
Yellow limestone soil . .	21,580
Coal-measure, upper part .	30,000
„ lower part	60,000
Gritstone and shale soils .	160,500
Mineral limestone and toad- stone soils }	51,500
Fourth limestone soil. . .	40,500

Total surface. . . . 522,080 acres.

Most of these soils may be ranked among the clays and loams of various degrees of fertility, there being but a very small proportion of sandy soils in Derbyshire. Where these occur, they are mostly alluvial, apparently washed out of the loam and brought together by currents, or the decomposition of the grit and micaceous sandstone in the grit or limestone shale.

The climate of Derbyshire varies according to the situation and height of the land above the level of the sea. The quantity of rain that falls in the mountainous parts is much greater than that in the low country: at Chatsworth, for instance, the annual fall of rain is about 28·411, and at Derby 24·77 inches. In the valleys it differs little from the surrounding counties. The time of harvest is rather late in exposed situations, and is frequently much protracted by abundant rains in the month of October; it is therefore of great importance to sow as early as the sea-

son will permit, so as to have the corn ripe in time to gather it in before the autumnal rains.

The manner in which the soil is cultivated varies as much as its nature. Rich proprietors who have experienced bailiffs adopt all the new improvements, and their farms are well managed. The land is in general extremely wet, and, except in the southern parts of the county, very little pains is taken to remedy this inconvenience. Neither the drill nor the threshing machine are much used: there is, we believe, only one steam threshing machine in the county. There are also a few farmers who have some capital and manage their land well; but the majority are small farmers, who follow the routine of their forefathers, and have not the means, if they had the inclination, to make permanent improvements. A great many arms might be doubled in value by judicious draining, and lands made to produce turnips which now are thought too heavy and wet for this useful root. The pastures also might, in many places, be greatly improved by under-draining, and rendered much better adapted to feed sheep. A common obstacle to improvement is the want of leases; for although tenants are seldom removed if they pay their rents, and it is not unusual for a tenant from year to year, when he dies, to give possession of the farm to his widow or one of his children by a testamentary bequest, which is generally respected by the landlord, the rent may be raised,

if the estate comes into other hands, and the money laid out on improvements by the tenant may be the cause of this rise. Tenants from year to year are therefore satisfied with a bare livelihood, and have no motive to improve their farms. Many farms are so small that they are scarcely superior to cottage tenures, and the occupiers have other means of gaining a livelihood besides their land. In the neighbourhood of Derby and other manufacturing towns, as also near the most productive mines, some small portions of land are neatly cultivated, in a great measure by the spade, and are consequently very productive. They are let at higher rents than the quality of the soil would otherwise warrant. In the hundreds of High Peak and Scarsdale, and the wapentake of Wirksworth, there are to be found the greatest proportion of small landowners and occupiers: in the High Peak hundred there are 625 occupiers employing labourers, while the number of occupiers who do not hire labour is 1364.

The course of cultivation on the best loams is generally that which begins with a summer fallow manured with lime for wheat, and succeeded by spring corn with or without clover or grass seeds. Some farmers have adopted the improved convertible system, and find the superiority of it in point of profit, uniting the advantages of a dairy with those of an arable farm. Spring wheat has been introduced instead of barley on the best soils, and the land is laid down with grass seeds

in the first crop after the fallow, or the turnips, where these are introduced.

The wheat produced on the red land is good and heavy. On the poorer soils oats and barley are more certain and profitable crops. When the wheat has failed during the winter, and looks poor and thin in spring, it used to be a common practice to sow barley amongst it: the mixed produce was called *blend*, and ground to a coarse meal, of which bread was made for the labourers. Spring wheat has been found a better substitute, and blend is now seldom met with. The use of haver cake made of oatmeal is becoming much less common, and wheaten bread will soon be the staple article of diet.

Potatoes are raised in considerable quantities, both in garden plots and in the fields, where they are planted in rows and moulded up with the plough. The produce on good loams well manured, especially on land ploughed up from grass, is very great. Six hundred bushels per acre is not thought a very extraordinary crop in very superior soils. They are given to cattle, as well as used for human food.

A large proportion of the lands is in permanent pastures, of which some are very rich. To the north of the inclosed land, a traveller may proceed for miles without seeing an acre of arable land, there being nothing but a continuation of pasture both upon the hills and in the valleys. In this district scarcely any of the farms have more than three or four acres of arable

land attached to them, and many have none whatever. Derbyshire cheese is noted as of a good quality, and the best is often sold for Cheshire or Gloucester when made of the shape and colour of these cheeses. The common Derbyshire cheese is not generally coloured. It resembles some kinds of Dutch cheeses, and keeps well.

There are some very highly productive meadows along the course of the rivers in this county, but an improved system of embankment and irrigation is still wanting in many favourable situations. The meadows along the Dove and other rivers are from their situation very subject to sudden floods, which endanger the safety of the cattle grazing in them. To obviate this, mounds of earth have been raised in many places, to which the cattle may fly for refuge; but a judicious embankment would be much more useful, by keeping the waters in proper channels, and would allow the admission of the water by flood-gates, when it is advantageous to the land.

When the upland pastures are mown for hay, they are also called meadows. Some of these are very rich, and will fatten the heaviest oxen; but the generality of the hilly pastures are below the medium quality of pastures in England. They might be much improved by draining and weeding, which are seldom attended to.

There are many woods and coppices scattered through the county. There being no great demand for fire-wood in a country abounding with coal, the

coppices are allowed to grow for twenty or twenty-five years before they are cut, in order that the poles may acquire a considerable size, and be proper for supporting the roofs and sides of excavations in mines and coal-pits, or fit to make ladders of. A good coppice of twenty-five years' growth may be worth from 25*l.* to 50*l.* per acre to cut for the above purposes, leaving a sufficient number of trees and poles at each cutting to keep up the timber growing, which, when felled, will be worth as much as the underwood. Many young plantations have been made of late years, and are in a thriving state.

The horned cattle of Derbyshire have no peculiar character. The various improved breeds are met with in the richer pastures, and hardier animals on the mountains. A cross between the long-horned or Staffordshire breed and the short-horned or Durham breed is increasing. The same may be said of the sheep. The sheep on the hills are similar to those found on the Cheviot Hills; in the valleys the Leicester and South Down breeds, and various crosses, are generally preferred by the best farmers: but the quantity fattened is not so great as would be the case were the land better adapted for turnips.

The Derbyshire breed of horses is good, and many are bred in this county which are fitted for the carriage and the saddle, as well as for the farm, and form an important article in the profits of some of the larger farms.

HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES.

Before the Roman conquest, Derbyshire appears to have been included in the territory of the Coritani, who, with the Cornavii, occupied the whole of the midland district from the Lincolnshire coast to the upper part of the Severn and the Dee. Upon the conquest of South Britain by the Romans, and its division into provinces, Derbyshire was included in the province of Flavia Cæsariensis, not (as Pilkington, and after him, Messrs. Lysons state) of Britannia Prima.

The barren moors of this county abound in masses of gritstone, and single stones of vast size appearing above the surface: many tors (as Mock Beggar Hall, on Stanton Moor, between Winster and Bakewell; Robin Hood's Mark, on Ashover Common, &c.) and rocking stones have been found, and many rock basins; but all these, to which it was once common to ascribe a druidical origin, seem referable, like the granite tors of Cornwall and Devonshire, rather to natural causes. There are however circles of stones, some upright stones, and tumuli or barrows of earth and stones (called in Derbyshire 'lows'), and some rude military works which appear to be memorials of the early inhabitants. The most remarkable of these monuments is the stone circle of Arbelows, or Arbor-low, two or three miles north-west of the town of Winster.

The ancient British road, the Ryk-

neld Street, and the Roman road, which usually coincided with it, cross this county in its whole extent from south-west to north-east, from the borders of Staffordshire to those of Yorkshire. The Rykneld Street enters Derbyshire where Monk's-bridge, over the Dove, now stands, and runs north-east in the direction of Little Chester, supposed to be the Roman station Derventio; the Rykneld Street is supposed to have passed the Derwent by a ford, perhaps at the town of Derby, the Roman road by a bridge a little higher up the river. The two roads meet again near Derventio, and they may be traced in a direction nearly N.N.E. towards Chesterfield.

Chesterfield has been supposed to be a Roman station, the Lutudarum of Ravennas; and the first part of the name of the town (Chester—which, with its kindred forms, cester and caster, usually indicates the site of a Roman station) and the discovery of Roman coins there give probability to the supposition. The name of Lutudarum in an abridged form (LVT and LVTVD) is stamped on three Roman pigs of lead (now in the British Museum) which have been found at different times near Matlock. (*Library of Entertaining Knowledge; Townley Gallery*, vol. ii. p. 288.)

A second Roman road has been traced from Brough in Hope Dale to Buxton, both of which are ascertained

to have been Roman stations. At Brough three sides of the station, which was an oblong 310 feet by 270, are still perfect; and the foundations of a temple and another large building, with other antiquities, have been discovered. At Buxton several Roman baths have been discovered, and three of their roads at least, the one mentioned above, one from Derventio, and a third from Mancunium (Manchester), meet here,—a sufficient indication of the site of a station. It is conjectured that it was the Aquæ mentioned by Ravennas. Another Roman road, locally designated Long Lane, runs through the county from the river Dove at or near Rocester, which from its name was probably a station, to Derventio, and appears to have continued in the same line from thence into Nottinghamshire. Another Roman road, locally designated the Doctor's Gate, runs from the station of Melandra Castle, in Glossop parish, on the border of Cheshire, to Brough. There are some traces of other roads.

Derventio, now Little Chester, near Derby, appears to have been the most considerable Roman station in the county. The stations at Buxton, Brough in Hope Dale, and Melandra Castle in Glossop, have been mentioned. The last is on a moderate elevation at the meeting of two mountain streams. It has been conjectured, but on uncertain grounds, that there were Roman stations at Parwick, between Buxton and Ashbourn, and at Pentrich, on the Rykneld Street, be-

tween Derventio and the modern Chesterfield: there are camps of the Roman form at both these places. The two camps, one on Mam Tor above Castleton, and the other at Combe Moss, four miles from Buxton, may perhaps have been Roman summer camps.

Of Roman antiquities the most remarkable are an altar preserved at Haddon Hall, a silver plate found in Risley Park, and the pigs of lead found near Matlock. These last are sufficient proofs of the Romans having wrought the lead-mines of Derbyshire; and the number of their roads and stations indicates the importance they attached to the district. It is considered by some (Glover, *Hist. of Derbyshire*) that the working of the mines was anterior to the Roman conquest.

In the Saxon division of England, Derbyshire was comprehended in the kingdom of Mercia; and Repandun, or Repton, on the south bank of the Trent, was one of the royal residences. In the great invasion of England by the Danes in the time of Ethelred I. and Alfred, Derbyshire was overrun by them, and in the wars which Alfred and his successors maintained against them this county was frequently the scene of contest. The town of Derby was repeatedly taken and retaken. At the Norman conquest considerable grants of land within the county were made to Henry de Ferrers, whose son Robert was the first earl Ferrers. Another Robert, son of the first earl Ferrers, was created earl of Derby

in 1138. William Peverel, a natural son of the Conqueror, received also considerable grants. He built the castle of the Peak; and he, or his son, is supposed to have built the original Bolsover Castle. The Peak castle is now an 'ill-shapen ruin,' situated on the verge of the rocky precipice that forms the roof of the Peak cavern at Castleton. It was small, but, from its situation, very strong. In the civil war in the reign of Henry II., Robert, earl Ferrers and Derby, who had supported prince Henry in his rebellion against his father, surrendered his castles of Duffield in Derbyshire and Tutbury in Staffordshire to the king. He was afterwards deprived of the earldom of Derby by Richard I., who bestowed it on his own brother John. In the civil war in the time of John, William earl Ferrers, who had obtained a new grant of the earldom of Derby, and who was one of the king's party, took the castles of the Peak and Bolsover, which had by this time passed out of the hands of the Peverel family, and were held by some of the party of the insurgent barons. In the reign of Henry III. the earl of Ferrers and Derby was one of the most active of the insurgent barons; but having been worsted and taken prisoner by Henry, the king's nephew, at the battle of Chesterfield, he was deprived of the earldom of Derby, with the vast possessions attached to it. These were afterwards given to Edmund, earl of Lancaster, son of Henry III., and thus eventually formed part of the domains

of the duchy of Lancaster. No public events of interest are connected with Derbyshire until after the Reformation. The earldom of Derby, in connection with that of Lancaster, descended from prince Edmund to his son Thomas, who headed an insurrection of the barons against Piers Gavestone and Hugh de Spencer, the successive minions of Edward II.: the failure of this last enterprise led to the death of the earl, who was defeated and taken at Boroughbridge, and beheaded in Pontefract Castle in 1322. He was succeeded in his titles and possessions by his brother Henry, who supported queen Isabella and the earl of March (Roger Mortimer) in their successful attempt to dethrone Edward II. The earl was appointed head of the council of twelve bishops and peers, to whom the government was ostensibly intrusted. He died in 1344, and was succeeded in the earldoms of Lancaster and Derby by his son Henry, who had, with the title though not the possessions of earl of Derby, commanded the English forces in Guienne with signal success. This Henry died without male issue; his daughter Blanch married John of Gaunt, or Ghent, son of Edward III., who thus became earl of Lancaster and Derby, and transmitted these titles to his son, afterwards Henry IV. The earldom of Derby was conferred by Henry VII. upon his supporter, lord Stanley, in whose family it has ever since continued. In 1569 the shrievalty of the county was disjoined from that of Nottingham-

shire. Mary, Queen of Scots, was successively confined at Winfield, Chatsworth, Buxton, and Hardwick in this county, from 1568 to 1584. The principal historical events connected with Derbyshire, since the Reformation, occurred during the civil war of Charles I. The county at first declared for the king, who, after setting up his standard at Nottingham, marched to Derby; but it was soon brought over to the side of the parliament by the activity and influence of Sir John Gell, who, marching from Hull into Derbyshire (October, 1642) with a regiment of foot, only 140 men, raised 200 men at Chesterfield, and, proceeding to Derby, garrisoned that town. South Winfield manor-house was also garrisoned for the parliament. In November, 1642, Sir John drove Sir Francis Wortley and the king's forces from Wirksworth and the Peak, took Bretby House, south of the Trent, which had been fortified by the earl of Chesterfield, and defeated the royalists at Swarkestone bridge on the Trent. Next year (A.D. 1643) he took Bolsover Castle, which the earl of Newcastle had fortified for the king; and his brother, Colonel Gell, took Sutton House, near Chesterfield, which had been also garrisoned for the king by lord Deincourt. The earl of Newcastle is said, however, to have gained a victory over the parliamentarians near Chesterfield; he afterwards took South Winfield manor-house: and the royalists possessed themselves of the northern parts of the county. In

March, 1644, there was an engagement on Egginton Heath, near the junction of the Dove with the Trent, in which the victory was doubtful. In the summer of the same year, Sir John Gell took South Winfield manor-house, and defeated the forces sent to relieve it; and General Crawford, another parliamentary commander, took Bolsover Castle and Stavely House. The king, after the battle of Naseby (A.D. 1645), retreated through Derbyshire into Yorkshire, gaining some advantages over Sir John Gell by the way. The subsequent events of the war were unimportant.

In 1688 the Duke of Devonshire, the Earl of Danby (afterwards Duke of Leeds), and others, met at Whittington, near Chesterfield, to concert measures for bringing William Prince of Orange into the kingdom and placing him on the throne. In 1745 the young Pretender advanced to Derby with an army of 7000 men, who after a halt of two days commenced their retreat northward. In 1817 an insurrection was attempted near South Winfield by a small party, who set out for Nottingham in the hope of being joined by the disaffected on their route; but near Nottingham they were dispersed by the military, and three of the ringleaders, Jeremiah Brandreth, Isaac Ludlam, and William Turner, were executed at Derby. Some unfortunate riots occurred at Derby on the rejection of the Reform Bill in 1831.

Derbyshire contains various relics of the middle ages, baronial, ecclesiasti-

cal, and monastic, which will be noticed more at length in the succeeding chapters. Besides the Peak Castle, there are some remains of Codnor Castle, near Heanor, the ancient residence of the Greys of Codnor: these remains are partly converted into a farm-house. Haddon Hall, a seat of the duke of Rutland, is on the north-east or left bank of the Wye, below Bakewell, and is an interesting example of the style of domestic architecture prevailing in the reign of Henry VIII. Hardwick Hall, between Chesterfield and Mansfield, belongs to the duke of Devonshire, and is an equally interesting specimen of Elizabethan architecture. A still older hall, now in ruins, is situated near the present mansion-house. South Winfield manor-house, now in ruins, was built in the reign of Henry VI. (1422-1461).

The churches of Derbyshire, which

are most remarkable for their ancient remains, are Repton, Melbourne, Ashbourn, Bakewell, Chesterfield, and Dronfield.

The monastic establishments of Derbyshire were neither large nor wealthy, and there are few remains of them. There was a priory at Repton, where some of the kings of Mercia were buried, but it was destroyed by the Danes, and a monastery of Black (or Augustinian) canons rose in its place. At Yeaveley, near Ashbourn, there was a preceptory of the order of St. John of Jerusalem; Dale Abbey, near Derby, was for Premonstratensian (or White) canons; as was also Beauchief Abbey, situated in that part of the county next to Sheffield. These, with other establishments of which little or no trace remains, will be noticed in the course of our itinerary of the county.

POLITICAL TOPOGRAPHY.

POPULATION AND OCCUPATIONS.

Derbyshire is both an agricultural and manufacturing county; it ranked the twenty-ninth on the list of agricultural counties in 1811, but in 1831 it was the thirty-second, its manufacturing class having increased in a greater proportion than the agricultural class. Of 58,178 males 20 years of age and upwards, inhabitants of Derbyshire in 1831, 18,170 were engaged in agricultural pursuits, 10,593 of whom

were labourers; and 8863 were employed in manufactures, or in making manufacturing machinery; there were likewise 10,897 labourers not employed as agriculturists. Of those employed in manufactures, about 1700 were engaged in the cotton-yarn and in the silk manufactures; 1400 in framework and twist; 1200 in cotton and silk hosiery; calico and gingham, 600; lace and twist net, 450; tape, 60; paper, 40; and about 1400 not accurately classed, engaged in some of the

above manufactures and in the preparation of dye colours, &c.; of these 900 were employed in the town of Derby.

The population of Derbyshire at each of the four periods of—

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Inc. perct.
1801 was	79,401	81,741	161,142	
1811 „	91,494	93,993	185,487	15.10
1821 „	105,873	107,460	213,333	15.01
1831 „	117,740	119,430	237,170	11.22

Showing an increase between the first and last periods of 76,028, or not quite $47\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., which is about 10 per cent. below the general rate of increase throughout England.

The following summary of the population, taken at the enumeration of 1831, exhibits the number of inhabitants, &c., in the county:—

Houses.

Inhabited	46,098
Families	48,320
Building	357
Uninhabited	1,989

Occupations.

Families chiefly employed in agriculture	13,324
„ „ „ trade, manufactures, and handicraft	20,784
All other families not comprised in the two preceding classes	14,208

Persons.

Males	117,740
Females	119,430
Total of persons	237,170
Males 20 years of age	58,178

Agriculture.

Occupiers employing labourers	3,320
„ „ not employing labourers	4,257
Labourers employed in agriculture	10,593

Other Occupations.

Employed in manufacture, or in making manufacturing machinery	8,563
Employed in retail trade, or in handicraft as masters or workmen	14,787
Capitalists, bankers, professional and other educated men	1,829
Labourers employed in labour not agricultural	10,897
Other males 20 years of age (except servants)	2,863
Male servants, 20 years of age	769
„ „ under 20 years of age	349
Female servants	7,231

LEGAL AND ECCLESIASTICAL DIVISIONS.

The divisions of Derbyshire for civil purposes were anciently called wapentakes; and of these divisions the ‘Domesday Survey’ mentions five: Scarvedale (Scarsdale), Hamestan (supposed to be what is now called the High Peak Hundred), Morleston (Morleston), Walecross (supposed to be what is now the hundred of Repton and Gresley), and Apultre (Apple-tree); beside a district called Peche Fers (Peak Forest). A document of a somewhat later date (the ‘Hundred Roll,’ A.D. 1273) speaks of the wapentakes of Peck (Peak), Scarvedale, Apeltre, Repindon (Repington or Repton), Greslegh (Gresley), Littlechirch (Litchurch), and Wirksworth (Wirksworth). Other records speak of the hundreds of Risley (Gresley?) and Sawley. The present division is as follows. The Wirksworth division is still called wapentake: the others are called hundreds.

I. High Peak (203,190 acres), North and North-West, and Central. Population in 1831, 47,485, or 149 per square mile.

II. Wirksworth (73,880 acres), West and Central. Population 23,287, or 202 per square mile.

III. Scarsdale (144,750 acres), East and Central. Population 53,582, or 237 per square mile.

IV. Morleston and Litchurch (77,440 acres), South East. Population 61,779, or 323 per square mile.

V. Appletree (108,170 acres), South-West and Central. Population 32,483, or 192 per square mile.

VI. Repington or Repton and Gresley (55,750 acres), South. Population 18,554, or 216 per square mile.

The population per square mile averages 230 for the county,* which is about 29 below the average for the whole of England.

There is in Derbyshire only one parliamentary borough, Derby; the other market-towns are 16. There are several places which formerly had markets, viz., Dronfield, Ashover, Heanor, and Ilkestone; those at Bolsover, Higham-in-Shirland, Hope, Matlock, Measham, and Sawley have been discontinued within memory.

FAIRS AND MARKETS.

There are numerous fairs in the county, as well as weekly markets: the principal fairs are the following:—

Alfreton, July 31; November 22 (for horses and horned cattle).

Ashbourn, first Tuesday in January; February 13 (for horses and cattle); April 3; May 21; July 5 (do. and wool); August 16 (horses and cattle); October 10 (do.); St. Andrew's Eve, or Saturday before (a considerable horse fair).

*Ashover, April 25 and October 15 (cattle and sheep).

Bakewell, Easter Monday; Whit Monday; August 26; Monday after October 10; and Monday after November 22.

Belper, May 12; October 31 (cattle and sheep). Bolsover, Easter Monday.

Chapel-en-le-Frith, Thursday before February 13; March 24 and 29; Thursday before Easter; April 30; Holy Thursday and three weeks after (cattle); July 7 (wool); Thursday before August 24 (sheep and cheese); Thursday after September 29; Thursday before November 11 (cattle).

Chesterfield, January 25 or Saturday before (cattle); February 28 or Saturday before; first Saturday in April; May 4; July 5 (horses and cattle); September 25 (cheese, onions, &c.); last Saturday in November (cattle, sheep).

Crich, Old Lady Day; Old Michaelmas Day.

*Cubley, November 30 (fat hogs).

*Darley Flash, May 13; October 27 (cattle and sheep).

Derby, January 25; March 21 and 22 (cheese); Friday in Easter week (cattle); Friday after May-day; Friday in Whitsun week; July 25 (cattle); September 27, 28, 29 (cheese); Friday before Old Michaelmas (cattle); October 18 (cheese).

Dronfield, April 25 (cattle and cheese); August 11.

*Duffield, March 1 (cattle).

Higham, first Wednesday in the year.

*Hope, May 12 and September 29 (cattle).

*Matlock, February 25; May 9; July 16; October 24 (cattle and sheep).

*Newhaven, September 11; October 30 (horses, cattle, and sheep, and a great holiday fair).

*Pleasley, May 6; October 29 (horses, cattle, and sheep).

*Ripley, Wednesday in Easter week; October 23 (horses and cattle).

* See page 1.

*Sawley, November 12 or Saturday before (foals).

Tideswell, May 3 (cattle); second Wednesday in September; October 29 (cattle and sheep).

Winstar, Easter Monday.

Wirksworth, Shrove Tuesday; May 12; September 8; October 4 and 5 (cattle).

Statutes for hiring servants are held at Bolsover, November 1; Dronfield, November 3; Eckington, November 5; Alferton, November 24; and Chesterfield, November 25.*

There are 4 members of parliament returned for the county (2 for the northern and 2 for the southern division), and 2 for the borough of Derby. The northern division of the county includes the hundreds of High Peak and Scarsdale, and part of the wapentake of Wirksworth: the principal place of election is Bakewell, and the polling stations are Bakewell, Chesterfield, and Chapel-en-le-Frith. The southern division includes the hundreds of Appletree, Morleston and Litchurch, and Repton and Gresley, and part of the wapentake of Wirksworth: the principal place of election is Derby, and the polling stations are Derby, Ashbourn, Wirksworth, Melbourne, and Belper. The number of county electors on the register for the year 1839-40 was as follows:—

	N. Div.	S. Div.
Freeholders	3,868	4,708
Copyholders	160	279
Carried forward	4,028	4,987

* Those places which are marked (*) have no weekly markets. Buxton and Cromford have a market, and no fairs.

	N. Div.	S. Div.
Brought forward	4,028	4,987
Leaseholders for period of years or for lives . .	318	35
Occupying tenants at a rent of 50l. per annum .	1,213	1,525
Trustees and Mortgagees .	41	13
Holders of Ecclesiastical and Parochial appointments, &c. . . .	19	12
Joint qualifications, including all who are registered for more than one qualification	103	85
	5,722	6,657

The number of persons qualified to vote according to the above official statement was 12,379, being about 1 in 19 of the whole population, and rather more than 1 in 5 of the male population 20 years of age and upwards, as taken in 1831.

Derbyshire is in the Midland Circuit: the assizes and the quarter-sessions are held at Derby, except the Easter sessions, which are held at Chesterfield. Until the year 1569 this county and Nottinghamshire formed but one shrievalty, and until the reign of Henry III. the assizes for both counties were held at Nottingham: afterwards, until Derby was made a distinct shrievalty, they were held alternately at Nottingham and Derby.

Beside the ordinary county jurisdiction, Derby has some legal peculiarities, the relics of the institutions of former times. The hundred of Appletree and the honour of Tutbury form parts of the duchy of Lancaster. The courts of pleas of the duchy, commonly called the three weeks' courts,

are held at Sudbury for the hundred of Appletree, and at Tutbury (which is in Staffordshire) for the honour of Tutbury. The jurisdiction of these courts extends to most places in the county: in them all debts and damages under 40s. are recoverable. The Peveril court has likewise a very extensive jurisdiction; actions are brought in it for the recovery of small debts, and the proceedings are more expeditious and less expensive than in the courts at Westminster. This court is held at Basford, near Nottingham.

Derbyshire has some peculiar laws and regulations connected with the working of the lead-mines. These laws and regulations are of very high antiquity. The principal part of the county where lead ore is found in any considerable quantity is called 'The King's Field,' and comprehends nearly all the wapentake of Wirksworth and a considerable part of the High Peak hundred. 'The King's Field' has been from time immemorial let on lease. The lessees (of whom, when Pilkington wrote his account of Derbyshire, A.D. 1789, there were two) have each in his respective district a steward and barmasters. The steward presides as judge in the barmote courts, and, with 24 jurymen, chosen every half-year, determines all disputes which arise respecting the working of the mines. Debts incurred in working the mines are cognizable in these courts. These courts meet twice a year, or oftener if need be. The court for the High Peak district meets at Monyash, that for

the wapentake district at the town of Wirksworth.

The office of the barmaster is principally to put miners into the possession of veins that they have discovered, and to collect the proportion of ore to which the lessee of the crown or the lord of the manor has a claim. When a miner has discovered a new vein of ore in 'The King's Field,' he may acquire a title to the exclusive possession of it, provided it be not in a garden, orchard, or high road, by a proper application to the barmaster of the liberty. Should the miner neglect to work the vein, the barmaster may, after a certain time, dispose of it to any one who is willing to try it.

Derbyshire is in the diocese of Lichfield and Coventry: it constitutes the archdeaconry of Derby, which is subdivided into the six rural deaneries of Ashbourn, Castillar, Chesterfield, Derby, High Peak, and Repington or Repton. The deanery of High Peak has by some been called the archdeaconry of Derby, as though this were an ecclesiastical subdivision of the county. The number of parishes was given by Camden from Wolsey's list at 106, but later authorities make them more numerous; Pilkington states them at 116, their dependent chapelries at 69, and the extra-parochial chapels at 2: Messrs. Lysons state the parishes at 117; with 67 chapels, in 52 of which (49 parochial, 3 extra-parochial) the rites of marriage and sepulture are performed: many of these are frequently described as parish

churches. The Population Tables contain a list of 140 parishes (beside 4 which are chiefly in other counties), 3 extra-parochial chapelries, and 46 dependent chapelries. The difference between these numbers and those given by Messrs. Lysons may be partly accounted for by supposing several of the dependent chapelries to be entered as distinct parishes. Of the 117 parishes given by Messrs. Lysons, 50 are rectories, 58 vicarages, and 9 donatives, or perpetual curacies. In the Reports of the Commissioners of Ecclesiastical Revenue, published in 1835, the number of rectories is given at 49, vicarages 54, perpetual curacies 60, curacies 14, and donatives 7, making a total of 184; which is about the number of episcopalian places of worship in the county. There are 9 Roman Catholic chapels, and 175 belonging to various denominations of Protestant Dissenters, and the number of places of worship licensed for the solemnization of marriages under 6 and 7 Wm. IV., c. 85, is 20. Some of the Derbyshire parishes are very large, especially those in the High Peak hundred. Glossop parish contains 49,960 acres, or more than 78 square miles; Bakewell, 43,020, or above 67 square miles; Hope, 36,160, or above 56 square miles; and Hartington (in Wirksworth hundred), 24,160, or above 37 square miles: 9 other parishes in the county have from 10,000 to 20,000 acres, or from 15 to 30 square miles. The average *net* annual income of the benefices in Derbyshire for the three

years ending 1831, not deducting curates' stipends, was as follows:—

Alfreton, V.	£ 150
Alsop-le-Dale, P. C.	49
Alvaston, P. C.	116
Ashbourn, V. with Mapleton, R.	134
Ashover, R.	481
Aston-upon-Trent, R.	1030
Atlow in Bradbourne, P. C.	148
Bakewell, V.	350
Barlborough, R.	515
Barlow in Staveley, P. C.	99
Barrow, V. with Twyford, C.	105
Barton Blount, R.	69
Baslow, P. C.	115
Beeley, P. C.	98
Beighton, V.	312
Belper, P. C.	153
Blackwell, V.	90
Bolsover, V.	111
Bonsall, R.	201
Boulton, St. Peter's, Derby, P. C.	120
Boylstone, R.	260
Bradborne, V. with Ballidon, C.	119
Bradley, R.	259
Brailsford, R. with Osmaston, R.	673
Brampton, P. C.	143
Brampton, St. Thomas, P. C.	49
Brassington, P. C.	87
Breadsall, R.	580
Bretby, (Don.)	80
Brimington, P. C.	102
Buxton, P. C.	105
Calke, C.	34
Carsington, R.	176
Castleton, V.	186
Chaddesden, P. C.	89
Chapel-en-le-Frith, P. C.	145
Chellaston, P. C.	80
Chelmorton, P. C.	86
Chesterfield, V.	204
Church Broughton, V.	223

Church Gresley, P. C.	£ 108	Hault Haucknall, V.	£ 113
Clowne, R.	311	Hayfield, P. C.	96
Crich, V.	98	Heage, P. C.	70
Cromford, P. C.	96	Heanor, V.	109
Croxall, V.	489	Heath (or Lowne), V.	174
Cubley, R. with Marston Montgomery, R.	523	Hognaston, P. C.	55
Dalbury, R.	206	Holbroke, P. C.	93
Darleigh, North and South, R.	434	Holmsfield, P. C.	97
Darley Abbey, in St. Alkmund, Derby, P. C.	153	Hope, V.	132
Derwent, P. C.	83	Horsley, V.	110
Denby, P. C.	94	Ilkestone, V.	150
Derby, St. Alkmund's, V.	235	Kedleston, R.	155
„ All Saints, P. C.	80	Kirkhallum, V.	309
„ St. John's, P. C.	109	Kirk Ireton, R.	355
„ St. Michael's, P. C.	79	Kirk Langley, R.	318
„ St. Peter's, V. with Normanton, C.	148	Kniveton, P. C.	64
„ St. Werburgh, V.	298	Langwith, R.	204
Dethick, P. C.	93	Longford, V.	260
Dore, P. C.	90	Lullington, V.	62
Doveridge, V.	562	Mackworth, V. with Allestree, P. C.	161
Dronfield, V.	224	Marston-upon-Dore, V.	225
Duffield, V.	141	Matlock, R.	320
Earl Sterndale, P. C.	96	Measham, P. C.	97
Eaton, Little, P. C.	94	Melbourne, V.	179
Eckington, R. with Killamarsh, R.	1595	Mellor, P. C.	136
Edale, P. C.	126	Mickleover, V. with Littleover, C. and Findern, C.	562
Edensor, (Don. C.)	40	Monyash, P. C.	74
Edlaston, R.	220	Morley, R. with Smalley, C.	648
Eggington, R.	453	Morton, R.	360
Elmton, V.	55	„ Trinity Chapel, P. C.	32
Elton, P. C.	98	Muggington, R.	365
Elvaston, V.	160	New Mills (St. George's), Glossop, P. C.	9
Etwall, V.	342	Newton Solney (Don.)	20
Eyam, R.	226	Normanton, South, R.	320
Fairfield, Don. C.	79	Norton, V.	270
Fenny Bentley, R.	124	Ockbrook, V.	154
Foremark, (Don. C.)	31	Osmaston, P. C.	280
Glossop, V.	114	Parwick, P. C.	108
Hallam, West, R.	250	Peak Forest (Don.)	70
Hartington, V.	149	Pentrach, V. with Ripley, C.	265
Hartshorne, R.	540	Pinxton, R.	293
Hathersage, V.	126	Pleasley, R. with Shirebrook, C.	493

Quarndon, P. C.	£ 62	Sutton on the Hill, V.	£ 225
Radborne, R.	372	Swarkeston, R.	182
Ravenstone, R.	300	Taddington, P. C.	87
Repton, P. C.	123	Thorpe, R.	129
Risley, P. C. with Breaston, P. C.	119	Tibshelf, V.	172
Sandiacre, P. C.	95	Ticknall, P. C.	97
Sawley, V. with Wilne, C. and Long Eaton, C.	266	Tideswell, V.	109
Scarcliffe, V.	68	Tissington, P. C.	97
Scropton, (Don.)	49	Trusley, R.	129
Sheldon, P. C.	99	Turnditch, P. C.	63
Shirland, R.	215	Walton-upon-Trent, R. with Rosliston, C.	828
Smisby or Smithsby, P. C.	58	Weston-upon-Trent, R.	594
Somershall, R.	225	Whitwell, R.	626
Spondon, V.	162	Willesley, P. C.	62
Stanley, P. C.	64	Willington, V.	82
Stanton-by-Bridge, R.	345	Wingerworth, P. C.	77
Stanton-juxta-Dale, V. and Dale Abbey, C.	195	Wingfield, North, R.	772
Stapenhill, V. with Caldwell, C.	373	Wingfield, South, V.	324
Staveley, R.	706	Winster, P. C.	104
Stony Middleton, P. C.	88	Wirksworth, V.	164
		Wormhill, P. C.	270
		Youlgreave, V.	214

CIVIC ECONOMY.

LOCAL TAXATION AND EXPENDITURE.

The sum of 1,809,502*l.* was assessed under the various schedules of the property tax in 1814-15, namely, 883,018*l.* to owners; 716,496*l.* to occupiers* and 209,988*l.* on profits in trade, besides small sums under one or two other heads. Owners were assessed as follows:—On lands, 707,250*l.*; houses, 87,563*l.*; quarries, 1,164*l.*; mines, 26,217*l.*; iron works, &c., 39,915*l.*;

* Occupiers of land were assessed at three-fourths of the rental or annual value.

manorial profits, 62*l.*; tithes, 20,775*l.* In 1833, the sum of 108,074*l.* was levied in the county for poor's rate, county rate, and other local purposes, when land was assessed at 81,846*l.*; dwelling-houses, 20,340*l.*; mills, factories, &c., 3358*l.*; manorial profits, navigation, &c., 2,529*l.*

The average sum expended annually for the relief of the poor in the years 1748-9-50, was 7,677*l.*; in 1776 it had reached 17,441*l.*; in the three years from 1783 to 1785 the annual average was 22,925*l.*; and the amount was

as follows at the under-mentioned dates:—

1801	£54,495, which was	6s. 9d.	} for each inhabitant.
1811	93,963	" " 10 1	
1821	86,756	" " 8 1	
1831	78,717	" " 6 7	
1834	72,721	" " 6 2	
1835	62,885	" " 5 4	
1836	55,018	" " 4 8	
1837	43,867	" " 4 1	}
1838	43,335	" " 4 1	

Assuming that the population had increased at the same rate of per centage since 1831 as in the 10 years preceding that period, the poor rates paid in 1838 would give an average of only 3s. 9½d. per head. Had it not been for the high price of provisions in the two last years above mentioned and the embarrassed state of trade and manufactures, the average would doubtless have been even considerably less. Comparing 1838 with 1834, there has been a decrease of 34 per cent. in the sum expended for relief and maintenance; and including law charges, the saving effected amounts to 38 per cent.

There are eight unions under the Poor Law Amendment Act, each of the following places being the centre of a union:—Bakewell, Belper, Chapel-en-le-Frith, Chesterfield, Derby, Glossop, Hayfield, and Shardlow.

The county expenditure for bridges, gaols, prosecutions, and other local purposes to which the county rate was applied, amounted to 6,392*l.* in 1799; to 8,188*l.* in 1811; to 11,504*l.* in 1821; and to 19,311*l.* in 1831. For several years about this period the disbursements exceeded the receipts, and a

debt was incurred by the county, of which 10,700*l.* remained unpaid in 1839. In 1838 the county expenditure was 12,125*l.*

Taking the average of the 3 years ending October 1812-13-14, the total sum received by the surveyors of highways was 9,647*l.*, which included 5,600*l.* levied for repairs of the roads and 4,047*l.* composition money paid in lieu of statute labour; and the estimated labour of statute duty performed being valued at 10,391*l.* the total expenditure on the highways was 20,624*l.* During this period large sums were expended in employing persons upon the roads who were temporarily thrown upon the parish. Since the Poor Law Amendment Act was passed in 1834, this desultory and inefficient practice has been in a great measure abandoned. In 1827 the amount of highway rates levied in the county was 16,049*l.* In 1839 the expenditure on highways amounted to 18,627*l.*

In 1812-13-14 the length of paved streets and roads in the county was estimated at 637 miles, and for all other highways used for wheel carriages at 1696 miles. In 1839 the extent of carriage roads for the repair of which the surveyors of the highways were responsible, was 1978 miles, and the cost of repairs per mile was 9*l.* 8s. This is exclusive of paved streets and turnpike roads. In 1834 the number of turnpike trusts in Derbyshire was 40, and the number of miles of road under their charge 574. The annual income of that year arising from tolls

was 31,084*l.* and from parish compositions and estimated value of statute labour 5,530*l.*, which with the receipts from other sources made the total income 38,920*l.*, the total expenditure being 41,819*l.* The bonded or mortgage debts amounted to 280,445*l.*; floating debt 26,474*l.*; unpaid interest 103,119*l.*

The sums received and expended by the churchwardens in 1832 were as follows:—Receipts, 6,629*l.*, viz. church rates, 3,849*l.*; from estates, &c., 220*l.*; burial fees, 65*l.*; poor rates, 1,719*l.*; rent of pews, 170*l.*; other sources, 603*l.* Expenditure, 6,637*l.*, under the following heads:—Repairs of churches, &c., 3,410*l.*; organs, bells, &c., 318*l.*; books, wine, &c., 518*l.*; salaries to clerks, sextons, &c., 1,224*l.*; other purposes, 1,165*l.* In 1839 the total receipts amounted to 4,832*l.*, of which 3,961*l.* was derived from church rates, and 871*l.* from other sources. The sum of 4,605*l.* was expended, of which 1,749*l.* was for repairs of churches. There is a debt of 1,900*l.* secured on the church rates.

EDUCATION.

From the Parliamentary returns made in the session of 1833, there appear to have been 776 daily schools and 420 Sunday schools in the county; the former attended by 24,508 children and the latter by 39,184 children. Adding these two numbers together, we have a total of 63,702 children, the number of children in the county between the ages of 2 and 15 being 81,000, or between 4 and 14, 66,000.

In either case there would be a number of children not receiving instruction. But the Parliamentary returns in many cases double the number of children attending schools, duplicate entries occurring wherever a daily and a Sunday school are attended by the same child. Thirty-four schools, attended by 2058 children, were both Sunday and daily schools, and only 18 Sunday schools were established in places where there was no day-school; but to what extent duplicate entries occurred cannot be estimated. Forty-six of the daily schools attended by 1406 children are classed in the Returns as 'Infant Schools,' but most of them are, properly speaking, 'dame schools.' It appears that 120 daily and 6 Sunday schools were supported by endowments; 385 Sunday schools and 24 daily schools by subscription; and the remainder by payments from the scholars, or by payments and subscriptions conjointly. There were 30 boarding-schools in the county, and lending libraries were attached to 90 schools, chiefly Sunday schools. In a table given in the second Report of the Registrar-General, of the number of persons who were able to attest their marriage by their signatures in full, the proportion in Derbyshire was 59 per cent., and for England and Wales 40 per cent.

CRIME.

For nearly a quarter of a century crime has been constantly increasing in the county: the number of persons charged with criminal offences in the

7 years ending 1820 was 96 annually ; for a similar period ending 1827 the number had not increased more rapidly than the population, the annual average being 105 ; but in the 7 years ending 1834 the number had risen to 189 ; and in the 5 years ending 1839 the annual average was 219, being an increase of 100 per cent. as compared with the first period, the population during this interval having increased about 40 per cent. The proportion of criminals to the population is, however, lower than most of the English counties, having been 1 in 1355 in 1835, the proportion for England and Wales being 1 in 631 ; and only the counties of Cornwall, Durham, Cumberland, Northumberland, and Westmoreland having in that year a smaller proportional number of criminals than Derbyshire. The amount of land held in small portions as freehold will partly account for this favourable state of things. Of the offences annually committed, rather more than one-half are cases of simple larceny, and the punishment awarded in one-half the convictions which take place consists of imprisonment for periods of 6 months and under. In 1839, at the assizes and sessions, 239 persons were charged with crimes. Of these, 26 were charged with offences against the person, 17 of which were for assaults, including 13 assaults on peace officers ; 29 for offences against property committed with violence ; 179 offences against property committed without violence, 129 being cases of

simple larceny, and 26 for larceny from the person, as pocket picking ; only 1 offence was classed under the head of malicious injuries to property ; there were 2 cases of uttering base coin ; 1 of poaching, and 1 of perjury. Of the whole number committed 57 were acquitted and 182 were convicted : of the latter 2 were transported for life ; 15 for periods of from 10 to 15 years ; 19 for periods varying from 7 to 10 years, and 6 for 7 years ; 5 were sentenced to imprisonment for periods of from 1 to 2 years ; 22 from 6 months to 1 year ; 111 for periods of 6 months and under ; and 2 were fined or whipped. Of the offenders 216 were males, and 23 females ; and one-third were aged between 21 and 30, and six-sevenths were above 16 and under 40. Rather more than one-third (74) could neither read nor write, and the remainder could only read and write imperfectly. The proportion of instructed criminals does not average more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., that is only 5 in 200 can read and write well, or in such a manner as to entitle them to be considered as possessing the keys to knowledge.

SAVINGS' BANKS.

There are 6 of these excellent institutions in the county, viz. at Derby, Chesterfield, Belper, Ashbourn, Wirksworth, and Chapel-en-le-Frith. The number of depositors of sums under 20*l.* has increased from 2462 in 1834 to 3465 in 1839 : in 1835 out of 1000 persons of all ages in the county, there

were 10 depositors of this class, and now there are 14, which, however, is lower than the average proportion for the whole of England. The number of depositors exceeding 20% was also 1000 higher in 1839 than in 1834. The state of the savings' banks in Derbyshire in Nov. 1839 was as follows:—

Depositors under 20%	No. 3465
Amount deposited	£26,922
Total number of depositors . .	No. 7298
Amount deposited	£255,726
Deposits of 64 Charitable Institu- tions	£3459
Deposits of 185 Friendly Societies	£23,374

CHAPTER II.

MEANS OF COMMUNICATION BETWEEN DERBYSHIRE AND LONDON, &c.

NOTWITHSTANDING the rugged nature of a large portion of the county, the number of railways in Derbyshire is greater than in many others in which there are fewer obstacles to the formation of such lines of communication. The mineral wealth of the county had long rendered it desirable to provide means for distributing it in other districts, and two lines were formed at an early period in the history of railways. Tram-roads, which were common in the districts of Durham and Northumberland early in the seventeenth century, are to be seen in Derbyshire wherever coal-pits or other mines are worked.

1. *The Mansfield and Pinxton Railway*, for which an act was obtained in 1825, commences at Pinxton Basin, near Alfreton, where it communicates with a branch of the Cromford Canal. A branch railway begins about a mile and a half from Pinxton Basin, and passes eastward about a mile and a half to the Cromford Canal, a short distance from the Codnor Park iron works. Both lines pass through a country abounding in minerals, and in which means of transport were pre-

viously much wanted. The main line terminates at Bull's Head Lane, in the town of Mansfield, Nottinghamshire. A double line of rails is carried throughout the line, which is $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles in length, and for its execution the company, at the head of which was the Duke of Portland, was empowered to raise a capital of 32,800*l*. No stationary or locomotive engines are used, horse power being alone employed. Coal and minerals are the principal commodities conveyed. The average inclination of the line is about 50 feet per mile.

2. *The Cromford and High Peak Railway*, the act for which was obtained in 1825, begins at the Cromford Canal, 1 mile south of Cromford, and ends at the Peak Forest Canal at Whaley Bridge. Its length is about 34 miles, and in its course it passes over some high land, running by a circuitous route to the north side of the Axe Edge Hills, where it makes a great bend to avoid a valley. It then runs within a mile of Buxton, and past Goyt's Bridge to its terminus at Whaley Bridge. It attains an elevation of 990 feet above the level of Cromford,

or 1271 feet above the sea low-water mark. This ascent is accomplished by means of several inclined planes, up which the waggons are drawn by stationary steam-engines. The summit level is maintained for a distance of $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and in its course it passes through a hill by means of a tunnel 638 yards long. The line is also carried over 52 bridges and archways. By means of this railroad a convenient communication is opened for the conveyance of minerals and merchandise between the counties of Derby, Nottingham, and Leicester, and the town of Manchester and port of Liverpool. Where the stationary engines are not used horse power is employed. The capital raised under the act of incorporation was 164,000*l.* in shares of 100*l.* each; which was further increased by a sum of 32,880*l.*, making the total capital 197,280*l.* The line was opened in 1830, five years after the act had been obtained.

We have next to notice the railways connected with Derbyshire which are intended for the conveyance of passengers as well as goods. There are—1. The Birmingham and Derby Railway. 2. The Midland Counties Railway. 3. The North Midland Railway. 4. The Sheffield and Manchester railway.

1. *The Birmingham and Derby Junction Railway* is connected with the London and Birmingham line by branches at Hampton and at Birmingham. The length of the line from the terminus at Hampton to Derby is $38\frac{1}{2}$, and from the Birmingham terminus to

Derby $47\frac{1}{4}$ miles. The branches unite at Coleshill about 14 miles from Birmingham and 6 from Hampton, and the line then proceeds by a course nearly due north to Tamworth, crossing the Tame and the Trent at their junction in Croxall parish, and passing close by Burton-upon-Trent on its west side, through Willington and Normanton to Derby. This line forms the grand chain of railway communication between the Severn and the northern and western parts of England. At the western terminus of the line at Birmingham, it forms a junction with railways to London, Gloucester, Bristol and Exeter, and to Liverpool, Manchester, and Lancaster; the northern terminus at Derby uniting with lines which extend the means of communication to Nottingham, Sheffield, Leeds, Hull, York, and Newcastle. The works were not commenced until 1837, and the line was opened throughout in August, 1839. The traveller cannot fail to admire the beautiful viaduct over the Anker river between Kingsbury and Tamworth, consisting of 18 arches of 30 feet span each, and 1 oblique arch of 60 feet span, the whole elevated 23 feet above the bed of the river: the cost of this work was 18,000*l.* Before reaching Tamworth there is an embankment which in some parts is 30 feet above the level of the surrounding country; and after leaving that town there is a cutting 2 miles long, which in some places is 45 feet deep. Between Tamworth and Burton-upon-Trent, near

the confluence of the Tame and Trent, is the viaduct by which these rivers are crossed ; it is a quarter of a mile in length, standing upon 1000 piles driven 15 feet below the beds of the rivers, and cost 14,000*l*. Notwithstanding the expense of these works the cost of the line did not exceed the sum which the act of incorporation enabled the company to raise—a rare instance in the history of these stupendous undertakings.

After this general description of the line, its connection with Derbyshire remains to be shown. On leaving the Tamworth Station we soon approach the south-western corner of Derbyshire, and from the confluence of the Trent and Tame to the junction of the Dove with the Trent, the railway pursues the valley of the Trent, the river forming the boundary of Derbyshire. The distance between these two points is about 10 miles, and though the railway does not once enter the county, yet in no case is it more than a mile from the river which forms its boundary ; and as for the most part of its course it passes within a still shorter distance, it is nearly as serviceable to the tourist in this part of Derbyshire as if it entered the county. Passing Walton-hall on the banks of the Trent we quickly reach the Walton Station, 14 miles from Derby. The Station at Burton-upon-Trent is 4 miles nearer Derby, and 2 miles from Burton we enter Derbyshire and immediately cross the Dove. The Willington Station is 6 miles from the Derby Station. The places adjacent to the above sta-

tions will be more conveniently noticed on taking an excursion along the line from Derby.

2. *The Midland Counties Railway* has its southern terminus at Rugby, where it joins the London and Birmingham Railway, at a distance of $82\frac{1}{2}$ miles from London ; and it has two northern termini, one at Nottingham and the other at Derby, which diverge at Long Eaton. The length of the line from its junction with the London and Birmingham Railway at Rugby to Derby is $49\frac{1}{4}$ miles, making the distance from London to Derby $131\frac{3}{4}$ miles, and therefore about 11 miles shorter than the Birmingham and Derby Junction line from Hampton. From Derby to Nottingham the length of the line is rather more than $15\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The Midland Counties line, after leaving Rugby, passes through or near Leicester, Mount Sorrel, and Loughborough : it proceeds in a direct course nearly north to the town of Leicester, a distance of 20 miles ; the course then varies to about north-west, when the line is continued parallel to the river Soar, north of the town of Loughborough and through a populous manufacturing district. A portion of the line was opened in June, 1839 ; a further portion on May 5, and the whole line on June 30, 1840. The amount of earth-work in forming the line, especially on the portion south of Leicester, was considerable ; the average of the whole line being 110,000 cubic yards per mile, and of the southern part 159,000 cubic yards. Near the junction with the Birmingham

Railway at Rugby there is an extensive viaduct. There are two short tunnels, near Leicester, and at Redhill: on emerging from the latter the railway crosses the Trent by a beautiful bridge of 3 iron arches of 100 feet span, a little beyond which the line diverges to Derby and Nottingham.

The greater portion of the traffic between London and Derby, Nottingham, Sheffield, Leeds, York, Hull, and Newcastle will naturally flow into this line, which thus becomes one of great importance. By it also a supply of coal may be received in London from the important and valuable coal-fields in Derbyshire.

Soon after leaving the Loughborough Station we cross the Soar and enter Nottinghamshire, in which county, along the valley of the Soar, the railway is carried for about 7 miles, when crossing the Trent we enter Derbyshire. A line drawn due west from Loughborough to the nearest part of Derbyshire would form the base of an angle about 12 miles in length, the eastern side of the angle being formed by the railway, the western side by the boundary line of the county, and the vertex of the angle being the point where it enters Derbyshire. At this point the line diverges, one branch being carried to Nottingham, distant 6 miles, and the other to Derby, distant $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The stations in Derbyshire are at Long Eaton, Sawley, Borrowash, and Spondon; but the places in their respective vicinities will be noticed in passing from Derby to Nottingham.

. *The North Midland Railway.*

This railway commences at Derby, where a station of extraordinary extent has been erected, for the use of this and the other lines terminating in that town. The line takes a very picturesque course by Belper and Chesterfield to Rotherham, where it communicates with the Sheffield and Rotherham Railway. Near Wakefield the Manchester and Leeds Railway joins this line, and further north are the two junctions of the line from York. The northern terminus is at Leeds, and the length of the whole line is $72\frac{3}{4}$ miles. Of the most remarkable works on the line may be mentioned the Milford tunnel, of 836 yards, that at Clay Cross of about a mile, (the two former in Derbyshire,) and the Chevet tunnel near Wakefield of 600 yards; the viaduct at Bull Bridge, Derbyshire, where the river Amber, a turnpike road, the railway, and the Cromford Canal intersect each other in the order recited, upon as many different levels; and those at Beighton, of seven, and near Rotherham, of about thirty arches. The bridges are in many cases of great dimensions. The Derwent at Belper Pool is crossed by two bridges of Baltic timber, one 400 and the other 450 feet long, the two containing 200,000 cubic feet of timber. There are 7 tunnels in the entire line, amounting in the whole to 3,800 yards, or nearly $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles, and upwards of 200 bridges. The quantity of earth moved in forming the line averaged 130,000 cubic yards per mile. This astonishing amount of labour was performed in

little more than three years, the Clay Cross tunnel having been commenced in February, 1837, 40 miles of the line being opened in May, and the whole on July 1, 1840. During part of the time that the works were in progress, from 9,000 to 10,000 men, assisted by 18 steam engines, were employed. The parliamentary capital of the company is 3,000,000*l.*, and their disbursements to Dec. 31, 1840, were 2,929,696*l.* There can be little doubt of this line becoming one of the most important channels of traffic and intercourse in the kingdom. It passes through the whole extent of the great Derbyshire and Yorkshire coal-field, and is the medium of communication between the towns of Chesterfield, Sheffield, Rotherham, Barnsley, Wakefield, and Leeds, and the active manufacturing communities of which the above places are the centre. On the west of the line there is a communication with Manchester and the im-

portant intervening districts, and on the east there are branches to Selby and Hull, and to York and Newcastle. The main line passes through some of the most picturesque districts in England, 34 miles of its course being within Derbyshire, whose singular beauties will in consequence become more familiar to pleasure tourists from the metropolis, and from the midland and northern manufacturing districts; and this will be the case to an extent proportioned to the difficulty of access to the county which formerly existed. To thousands who have little time at their command, but who usually snatch a few days during the fine season for a country excursion, Derbyshire will be almost an entirely new field opened by the railways for their enjoyment; and seven or eight hours will enable them to reach the most picturesque parts of the county from the distant metropolis.

The following table shows the dis-

DERBY,	DERBY.	The Mail-Trains travel from Derby to Leeds in three hours, stopping									
Duffield,	5½	Duffield.	only at first-class stations, which are denoted in the table by								
BELPER,	7½	2 BELPER.	Roman capitals. The Mixed Trains stop at second-class								
AMBER GATE,	10½	5½ 3½	AMBER GATE,	stations, which are indicated by small capitals,							
WINFIELD,	14	8½ 6½ 3½	WINFIELD.	and also at each principal station. Every							
Smithy Moor,	17½	12½ 10½ 7½ 3½	Smithy Moor.	morning and evening a train starts							
Tupton,	20	14½ 12½ 9½ 6 2½	Tupton.	from each end of the line which							
CHESTERFIELD, ...	24	18½ 16½ 13½ 10 6½ 4	CHESTERFIELD.	calls at every station, per-							
Staveley, ...	27½	22½ 20½ 17½ 13½ 10 7½ 3½	Staveley.	forming the journey in							
ECKINGTON,	30½	25 23 19½ 16½ 12½ 10½ 6½ 2½	ECKINGTON.	4½ hours.							
Killamarsh,	32½	27 25 21½ 18½ 14½ 12½ 8½ 4½ 2	Killamarsh.								
BEIGHTON,	34	28½ 26½ 23½ 20 16½ 14 10 6½ 3½ 1½	BEIGHTON.								
ROTHERHAM,	40	34½ 32½ 29½ 26 22½ 20 16 12½ 9½ 7½ 6	ROTHERHAM.								
BARNSELY,	53	47½ 45½ 42½ 39 35½ 33 29 25½ 22½ 20½ 19 13	BARNSELY.								
WAKEFIELD,	60	54½ 52½ 49½ 46 42½ 40 36 32½ 29½ 27½ 26 20 7	WAKEFIELD.								
LEEDS,	72½	67½ 65½ 62½ 58½ 55 50½ 48½ 45 42½ 40½ 38½ 32½ 19 12½	LEEDS.								

tances to every station in the county, but for that part of the line which is not in Derbyshire only some of the principal stations are given: the railway enters Yorkshire at the Beighton Station, and sweeps down the beautiful valley of the Rother to Rotherham, where there is a branch line to Sheffield.

4. An Act for making a *Railway* from *Sheffield* to *Manchester* was obtained in 1837, and the line, which is 40 miles in length, is expected to be opened in 1842. After leaving Sheffield, the railway passes through Lord Wharnccliffe's park and proceeds to Penistone, crossing afterwards the north-western corner of Derbyshire, and entering Cheshire near Staley Bridge. The principal engineering difficulties are the carrying of the railway over the Etherow and over Dinting Vale, near Glossop, and the tunnel at the summit level, which will be 3 miles long with a single line of rails: in every other part of the line there will be double rails. This railway will connect the eastern and western coasts from the mouths of the Humber to the Mersey; the Hull and Selby, Leeds and Selby, and Leeds and Manchester Railways forming another line between the eastern and western seas; and the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway being a third line for effecting a similar communication. The Sheffield and Manchester Railway will not afford many facilities to the Derbyshire tourist, but it will be of great importance to the country through which it passes, and while it facilitates the distribution

of groceries and colonial produce from Liverpool, it will enable the manufacturers of Sheffield and the neighbourhood to send their goods for shipment to the United States with the least possible delay. At present, owing to the nature of the country, the carriage of goods from or to Sheffield over the rugged and elevated roads of Derbyshire is both tedious and costly. The railway will pass within 9 or 10 miles of Chapel-en-le-Frith, and about 16 miles from Buxton, which places are in the midst of some of the most interesting parts of Derbyshire. The number of visitors to the latter place cannot fail to be increased by the additional facilities of communication which the railway presents to the towns of Manchester, Liverpool, and with Lancashire and the northern parts of Cheshire generally.

TURNPIKE ROADS.

1. The great road from London to Manchester, Carlisle, and Glasgow, passes through the county, entering Derbyshire at Cavendish Bridge, over the Trent, just above its junction with the Derwent: it runs north-west through Derby and Ashbourn, and quits the county at Hanging Bridge, over the Dove. Two other roads to Manchester branch off from that just described: one at Ashbourn, which runs N.N.W. through Buxton, and quits the county at Whaley Bridge; another at Derby, which runs through Matlock, Bakewell, and Chapel-en-le-Frith.

2. The road which connects Bristol and Birmingham with Sheffield and Leeds enters Derbyshire at Monk's Bridge, over the Dove, and runs northward by Derby, Chesterfield, and Dronfield, into Yorkshire.

3. The road from London to Sheffield and Leeds enters the eastern side of the county from Nottinghamshire, and runs to Chesterfield, where it unites with the road just mentioned.

4. A road from Sheffield to Manchester crosses the Peak through Hathersage, Castleton, and Chapel-en-le-Frith. There is likewise another road over the moors between these two places, which passes by Glossop; but though shorter, it is far less picturesque than the former road.

CANALS.

Derbyshire has several navigable canals as well as railroads: 1, The Grand Trunk, or the Trent and Mersey Canal; 2, the Erewash Canal; 3, the Derby Canal; 4, the Cromford Canal; 5, the Nutbrook Canal; and 6, the Chesterfield Canal. The Peak Forest and the Ashby-de-la-Zouch canals have a small portion of their extent just within the county, but rather belong, the former to Cheshire and the latter to Leicestershire. We shall not therefore notice them here.

1. The *Trent and Mersey Canal* belongs to Derbyshire from its commencement in the river Trent, at Wilden Ferry, (at the junction of the Derwent,) to Monk's Bridge, where the canal is carried for a mile and a

quarter over the flat meadows of the Dove Valley on an embankment thirteen feet high, with aqueduct bridges over the Dove and one or two other streams, containing 23 arches of from 12 to 15 feet span: 12 of these arches are over the main branch of the Dove. This canal was begun in 1766, and its whole extent is 93 miles. It extends through Derbyshire, Staffordshire, and Cheshire. Until the year 1785, men were employed in large gangs to draw the boats; now horses are universally used.

2. The *Erewash Canal* commences in the Trent, midway between the junction of the Derwent and that of the Erewash river, and runs northward along the valley of the Erewash, first on the west and then on the east side of that river, and terminates in the Cromford Canal at Langley Bridge: that part of its course which is on the east side of the Erewash belongs to Nottinghamshire. Its whole length is nearly eleven miles. It has aqueduct arches over the Nutbrook and the Erewash river. It serves for the importation of corn, malt, and timber, and for the export of coal, limestone, iron, lead, and marble and other stone.

3. The *Derby Canal* is described under the town of Derby.

4. The *Cromford Canal* commences in the Erewash Canal at Langley Bridge, and runs northward to the Codnor Park Iron Works, following the valley of the Erewash, and having the first part of its course on the east side of that river in Nottinghamshire,

and the latter part on the west side in Derbyshire. From Codnor it sends off a branch, two miles and a half or three miles long, along the valley of the Erewash, on the west or Derbyshire side of that river, to the village of Pinxton, while the main line of the canal turns westward to the valley of the Derwent, crossing the river Amber in its way; it then turns to the north-west and follows the valley of the Derwent, first on the east and then on the west side of that river, to Cromford Bridge, where it terminates: the length of the canal is 15 miles nearly. Between the valley of the Erewash and that of the Derwent this canal is carried through the higher ground by a tunnel more than a mile and a half long. The width of the canal in the tunnel is 9 feet at the surface of the water; the crown of the arch is 8 feet above the water. The tunnel is lined with brick, except where the perforated rock appeared capable of supporting itself. There are three aqueduct bridges on the line of this canal. One is over the Erewash; one, Bull Bridge aqueduct, which is over the Amber, is 600 feet long and 50 feet high; the third aqueduct is over the Derwent, at Wigwell, and is 600 feet long and 30 feet high; the span of the river arch is 80 feet. This canal is chiefly used for the conveyance of coals and coke; but lime and limestone, gritstone, ironstone, iron, lead, slate, timber, corn, &c., are carried on it. Besides the Pinxton cut already noticed, there is another small cut near the Derwent

aqueduct, and there are several short railways which enable the coal-works, &c., on its line to communicate with the canal. A railway from Mansfield communicates with the Pinxton branch, and the Cromford and High Peak Railway communicates with the main line of the canal near its termination at Cromford Bridge.

5. The *Nutbrook Canal* commences at the collieries at Shipley, on the right of the road from Derby to Mansfield, and runs S.S.E. $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles into the Erewash Canal. Several railroads lead from the neighbouring collieries to the Nutbrook Canal, the conveyance of coal being its chief object.

6. The *Chesterfield Canal* commences in the tideway of the Trent, below Gainsborough, and has the greater part of its course in Nottinghamshire, and a small part in Yorkshire. It enters Derbyshire from the latter county near the village of Killamarsh, in the valley of the Rother, and runs S.S.W. along that valley to Chesterfield. Its whole length is 46 miles, of which about 12 are in Derbyshire. In the Derbyshire part of the canal are two aqueduct bridges, one over a brook at Renishaw furnace, and one over the Doolee or Dawley, a branch of the Rother, near Staveley: many tramways communicate with it, and are intended to convey coal and iron from the collieries and iron-works thereabout. This canal was opened A.D. 1777; its object is the exportation of coal, lime, lead, and iron; and the importation of corn, timber, &c.

Having now introduced the reader within the county, we shall refer him to the following table for the relative distances of towns, and in the course

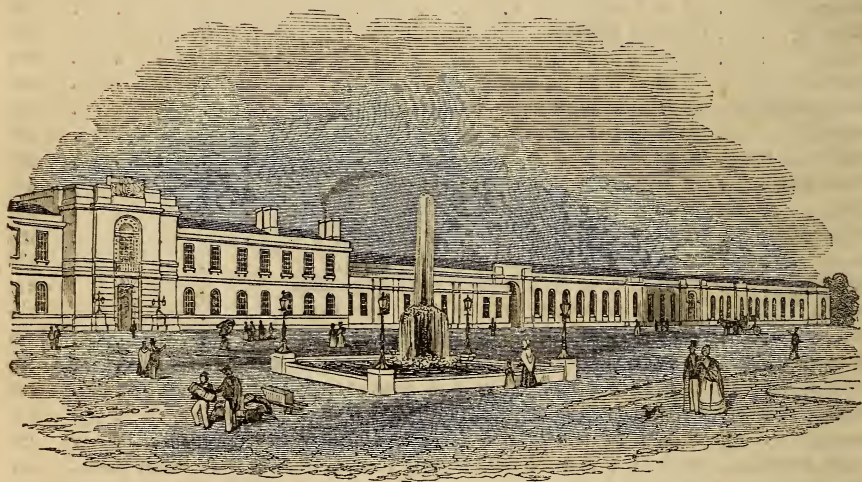
of the following chapters point out the most convenient or picturesque roads leading to them.

TABLE OF DISTANCES OF TOWNS FROM EACH OTHER IN THE COUNTY OF DERBY.

	Alfreton,	<i>Distance from London</i>	Miles	
Ashbourn, . .	17	Ashbourn,	139	
Ashover, . .	7 16	Ashover,	157	
Bakewell, . .	15 16 11	Bakewell,	153	
Belper, . .	8 11 12 17	Belper,	134	
Bolsover, . .	11 24 12 18 20	Bolsover,	146	
Burton-upon-Trent, .	23 19 30 34 18 38	Burton-upon-Trent,	123	
Buxton, . .	26 21 22 11 27 29 35	Buxton,	159	
Chapel-in-le-Frith, .	23 23 22 15 23 29 40 5	Chapel-in-le-Frith,	163	
Chesterfield, . .	9 22 8 12 15 6 32 22 23	Chesterfield,	147	
Crich, . .	5 13 9 13 5 20 26 24 23 12	Crich,	137	
Darley Dale, . .	11 13 6 5 14 20 29 14 19 9 9	Darley Dale,	150	
Derby, . .	13 13 20 24 8 24 11 30 25 24 12 19	Derby,	126	
Dronfield, . .	14 25 12 11 20 9 37 20 22 6 18 16 27	Dronfield,	154	
Duffield, . .	9 12 15 20 3 26 16 29 33 18 8 16 4 23	Duffield,	130	
Hope, . .	27 29 23 12 29 25 44 12 8 18 23 17 34 12 30	Hope,	165	
Matlock, . .	8 12 4 8 10 20 27 18 22 9 7 3 18 13 13 20	Matlock,	134	
Pleasley, . .	11 28 12 20 20 4 36 30 26 10 16 18 28 17 23 25 13	Pleasley,	142	
Ripley, . .	4 15 11 11 5 18 20 28 33 15 4 14 10 18 6 28 10 12	Ripley,	136	
Sawley, . .	22 23 25 33 15 30 22 40 40 28 21 28 9 30 13 36 25 24 19	Sawley,	120	
Stoney Middleton, .	20 20 14 6 22 20 34 12 13 12 18 9 17 10 23 6 15 20 22 36	Stoney Middn.,	159	
Tideswell, . .	23 19 17 7 24 23 30 7 7 16 20 11 30 14 26 6 16 27 24 36 6	Tideswell,	160	
Winstor, . .	12 10 10 6 12 18 23 16 20 13 10 3 17 15 14 16 5 20 15 27 11 12	Winstor,	148	
Wirksworth, . .	8 9 6 10 6 22 22 19 24 14 5 7 13 16 9 23 4 17 9 22 16 16 5	Wirks.,	139	

CHAPTER III.

THE DERBY RAILWAY STATION.



[Derby Station, North Midland Railway.]

The railway lines of communication between London and Derby have been pointed out in the preceding chapter; and whether the tourist travels by the Midland Counties Railway from Rugby, by the line from Birmingham, or by the North Midland Railway from Leeds, his journey will terminate at the same station. The Derby Station is indeed the most spacious and exten-

sive structure of the kind yet erected. The principal carriage shed is 450 feet long, and 140 wide, covering 9 separate tracks, and a portion of covered way 42 feet wide extends to the length of 1050 feet. The roofs are well lighted and are supported by 60 fluted columns of cast-iron, 22 feet high. The proprietors of the Midland Counties and Birmingham and Derby Junc-

tion Railways pay a rent of 6 per cent. to the North Midland Railway Company for the accommodation which the station affords. The area enclosed comprises 26 acres, and contains offices for the directors, booking-offices, waiting rooms, an hotel, carriage and engine sheds, and other conveniences. The chief building, which contains the booking and other offices, and the waiting and refreshment rooms, is 230 feet long and 3 stories in height. The engine-house is a polygon of 16 sides, and 134 feet in diameter, with a conical roof and lantern 50 feet high, and will contain above 30 engines. Sixteen lines of rails radiate from a turn-table in the centre, by which the engines are removed into any part of the building that may be convenient. The engine-house has wings, 160 to 180 feet long, in which there are workshops for the repair of carriages. It is evident that Derby will become a great central point in the railway communication of the country, and the directors of the three lines which form a junction at this town have therefore acted wisely in at once adopting a large scale for their operations. No stronger or more decisive proof could be adduced of the energy and enterprise of the country, and the confidence of capitalists in its continued advancement, than the station and works of which we have just given a brief description.

The town is about a mile south-east of the station, and there are omnibuses in waiting on the arrival of the trains,

which deposit passengers at the principal inns, the fare being 6*d*. We shall here give a brief notice of the town, and indicate the chief points of interest which it presents to the tourist, who will generally be disposed to make it one of the central points in his journey through the county.

DERBY, situated on the west bank of the river Derwent, a few miles above the junction of that river with the Trent, is 114 or 115 miles N.N.W. of London in a straight line, or 126 miles by the road from London to Manchester, through St. Albans, Dunstable, Stoney Stratford, Northampton, Market Harborough, Leicester, Mount Sorrel, and Loughborough. By railway, the distance from London is 131 miles; from Birmingham, 48½; Leeds, 72¾; Sheffield, 45; Leicester, 29¼; Nottingham, 15½ miles. Derby is in 52° 55' north latitude, and 1° 29' west longitude. The river Derwent was, several years since, made navigable from the town of Derby to its junction with the Derwent at Derby, a towing bridge being thrown across that river. From Derby the course of the canal is eastward until it joins the Erewash canal at Sandiacre. Over the Markeaton brook, which runs through Derby, the canal is carried in a cast-iron trough or aqueduct. From Derby a short branch of this canal extends to Little Eaton, 3 or 4 miles north of Derby, with two arms to the quarries on Little Eaton common. The Derby Canal is 44 feet wide at top and 24 feet wide at bottom, and 5

feet deep. Derby is supplied by this canal with coal, building-stone, gypsum, and other things.

Derby is situated in the southern and level part of the county, in the hundred of Morleston and Litchurch. It lies in an open valley, low, but not flat, and is surrounded by a pleasant undulating country. The soil in the valley is in general very good, and the land in the neighbourhood of the town is in a high state of cultivation. Water is plentiful, in fact too much so; for the floods caused by rains in the mountainous parts of the county, where the river has its source, have sometimes proved very destructive. The town is ancient, possibly British; there is no doubt that it took its name from that of the river Derwent, for which several etymologies have been devised. The name is common to several rivers in England, as in Cumberland, Durham, and York; and they may all be referred to the same British or Celtic root, 'dwr,' water. The Roman station Derventio, on the east bank of the river, opposite to Derby, is no doubt the British name Latinized. It does not appear that there was a Roman town on the spot where Derby now stands, though some habitations were most certainly there. Roman remains have been occasionally dug up, and in 1825 a tessellated pavement was found in making a foundation for a new house. The Ikniel Street passed close by the site of the town, on its way to Derventio, over the Derwent, which it crossed by a

bridge, the foundations of which, it is said, are yet existing, and may be felt in the bed of the river by an oar or a long pole.

Notwithstanding its antiquity, there are but few historical facts of importance connected with Derby. It came early into the possession of the Danes, being occupied by the Danish chief Halfden in the reign of Alfred. It remained in their power about 45 years, when Ethelfleda, a daughter of Alfred and wife of Ethelred, the Earl of Mercia, recovered possession of it, after a bloody battle within the town, from which the Danes were driven out with considerable slaughter. This was in the year 918; but the Saxon dominion was of short duration. The Danes soon returned in greater force, recovered the town, and retained it with little interruption so long as they held any power in England. This people knew it by the name of Deoraby, which, with a mere orthographical change, it still retains; while the Saxons, to whom it might be called a foreign town, gave it the uncouth appellation of Northworthige.

Derby attained considerable importance before the Norman conquest, and in the reign of Edward the Confessor it is stated in 'Domesday Book' to have contained 243 burgesses, besides 41 who occupied land adjoining to the town; but a very few years reduced the number to little more than a third of its former amount. This diminution is attributable to losses in war: the vassals of Edwin earl of Mercia,

in which division of the kingdom Derby was comprised, had joined those of Morcai, earl of Northumberland, to repel the attacks of Norway on the northern part of the kingdom; and the town was immediately after drained of those who remained by Harold, and carried to the south to fall in battle against William the Conqueror. The castle probably went to ruin about the same time: its site is still called the Castle-hill and the Castle-field. The last remains of the building are said to have disappeared during the reign of Elizabeth: Hutton traced one of the mounds of it 80 yards long. When the Domesday survey was made, the number of burgesses was only 100. The town was granted by the Conqueror to his natural son William Peveril, whose name has been made known to every reader by the pen of Sir Walter Scott. From the time of the Conquest no historical event of interest is connected with Derby for several centuries. King Charles I. marched through Derby soon after he set up his standard at Nottingham; but in the same year the town was garrisoned by the parliamentarians under Sir John Gell, and appears to have remained in the hands of that party through the war; the garrison however was removed in 1645. In 1745, the young Pretender, with his army, entered Derby on his march to dethrone the king of England. On this ill-concerted expedition the young prince with his small army reached the town on the evening of the 4th of

December. Here he called a council; and finding the opinions of his officers unfavourable to the success of the enterprise, at the same time apprehending an attack from the Duke of Cumberland, who was rapidly approaching, he determined on abandoning his project, and retreated on the 6th after levying between 2000*l.* and 3000*l.* on the inhabitants during his short stay. We give on the following page an engraving of the house at which the prince lodged: it is in Full-street, and then belonged to the Earl of Exeter, but is now occupied by W. E. Mousley, Esq.

The town has received many charters. Richard I. granted one, which, at the urgent prayer of the inhabitants, enacted that they should have the power of expelling all Jews from the town, and the privilege of preventing any Jew from residing there in future. King John, Henry VI., Edward VI., James I., and Charles I., each granted the town a charter, and two were granted by Charles II. The last charter of Charles II. was, up to the passing of the Municipal Reform Act, the governing charter; but Derby claimed to be a borough by prescription. Under the new Act, Derby is divided into 6 wards, and has 12 aldermen and 36 councillors. Derby returned burgesses to Parliament, 26 Edward I. (1294), and has continued to do so ever since.

Several religious foundations existed at Derby from an early period. A monastery of Augustine canons was



[The House in which the Pretender lodged at Derby.]

founded in the reign of Stephen, and soon after removed to Darley, about a mile farther up the river, where a few ruins may yet be seen. Darley Abbey, at the dissolution, was valued at 258*l.* net annual revenue. The abbot of that house founded a nunnery of the order of St. Benedict about the year 1160, which was granted at the suppression to the Earl of Shrewsbury. This foundation was erected at a spot still called Nun's Close, where ancient remains are occasionally found. A stone coffin, within two feet of the surface of the ground, containing the

skeleton of a female, was dug up on the site of the nunnery about 10 years ago. There was also an abbey of Dominicans, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, in the 13th century,—a cell of Cluniac monks, subject to Bermondsey Abbey in Southwark, and two hospitals for lepers; but of all these no vestige remains.

The general appearance of the modern town is neat, but irregular; the streets are narrow, but most of the houses are good, and some of a superior description. They are mostly of red brick, and the public buildings of

stone. There are but few remains of the domestic architecture of our ancestors. In Babington Lane there is a house still standing in which Mary Queen of Scots slept on her journey from Winfield to Tutbury. The streets are well paved, and lighted with gas. The town extends nearly a mile in length along the Derwent, and is about half a mile broad. The Mark-eaton brook runs through the town to the Derwent, and is one cause of the floods, which have occasionally produced much damage to the town. Several small bridges cross the brook, and a handsome one of three elliptic arches traverses the Derwent. This bridge replaced the old and dangerous structure described by Hutton as very narrow, high, and difficult—dangerous to men, and fatiguing to horses. An attempt was made about a century and a-half ago, to get at the foundation of the old bridge by turning the course of the river, but in vain;—the river would not be controlled, and the project was abandoned: the piles remained visible for many years after, and might be seen in a clear day within the present century. Derby is well supplied with water from springs, and also by water-works from the river. It is conveyed from the Derwent by pipes leading to a reservoir on the top of St. Michael's church, whence it is distributed through the town. The river was made navigable in the beginning of the last century; but since the formation of branch canals to the Erewash and the Trent,

the navigation of the river has ceased. These branches are each $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles long.

The municipal and parliamentary limits of the borough of Derby coincide, and comprehend the whole of the two parishes of All Saints and St. Werburgh, and portions of the other three, namely, St. Michael's, St. Alkmund's, and St. Peter's. All that can properly be considered as the town of Derby is within the borough limits, which enclose an area of 1660 statute acres. Each of the five parishes has its own church: the one dedicated to St. Alkmund is the most ancient. St. Alkmund was the son of Alurid, King of Northumberland, and was killed in a contest to replace his father on the throne. His remains were interred in the church which now bears his name, and miracles were said to be wrought at his shrine. Little is to be said of the churches dedicated to St. Peter, St. Michael, and St. Werburgh. All Saints, formerly collegiate, is the "pride of Derby," and is ludicrously compared by Hutton to "a hen between her four chickens." The tower is very lofty, being nearly 180 feet in height; it is in the later English style, is much enriched towards the top, and is surmounted by four pinnacles. On a fillet round the tower is an inscription in old English characters, beginning with the words "young men and maidens," probably from the 148th psalm, a verse of which so begins. The remainder is so defaced as to be illegible, but the visible portion is interpreted by the good people of Derby to

import that the tower was built to the height of that inscription by the youths and maids of the town; and in corroboration of the fact it is stated that the bachelors used to ring the bells whenever a young woman born in the town was married. The tower was built in the reign of Henry VIII., and is furnished with a peal of 10 bells and chimes. The body of the church was rebuilt, chiefly by voluntary subscription, in the years 1723, 1724, and 1725. It is unluckily in a style most incongruous with that of the tower, being of the Roman-Doric order, with circular arched windows, divided by double pilasters, and surmounted by a balustrade. It is 130 feet in length and 83 in breadth, and is divided by a handsome screen of iron into two portions. The western end only is appropriated to public worship; the eastern division is subdivided into three parts, one of which is the vestry, a second the chancel, and the third is the burial-place of the Devonshire family, most of whom are interred in the church. The family vault received in March, 1810, the body of Henry Cavendish, of whom it was said by Sir Humphry Davy, that, "since the death of Sir Isaac Newton, England has sustained no scientific loss so great as that of Cavendish." A splendid monument was erected here to Elizabeth, the clever and selfish Countess of Shrewsbury, during her lifetime, and under her own inspection: she died in 1607, aged nearly 90 years.

Besides the above there are three

churches of recent erection: the church of St. John, in Bridge Street, a handsome Gothic building, but in an unfavourable situation; Trinity Church, a handsome edifice on the London road; and Christ Church, on the Normanton road, erected in memory of Bishop Rider, the late diocesan.

Steps have recently been taken for the formation of a general cemetery for the different parishes of the town, and proposals were made that it should consist of 10 acres, two-thirds of which were to be consecrated, and that the consecrated ground should be divided from the portion unconsecrated by a sunk fence. The present state of the churchyards renders it highly inexpedient to delay some such plan as the one proposed, and the disputes respecting the line of demarcation serve only to remind us of the somewhat coarse lines of a French poet, which administer a reproof too frequently required in the arrangement of affairs of this nature. The lines of Pierre Patrix have been thus translated:

I dreamt that, buried in my fellow clay,
Close by a common beggar's side I lay;
But as so mean an object shock'd my pride,
Thus, like a corpse of consequence, I cried:
"Scoundrel, begone! and henceforth touch me not;
More manners learn, and at a distance rot!"
"How, scoundrel!" with a haughtier tone cried he,
"Proud lump of earth, I scorn thy words and thee:
"Here all are equal: here thy lot is mine;
"This is my rotting place, and that is thine!"

There are places of worship for different classes of dissenters, one each for Presbyterians, Independents, Particular Baptists, Quakers, Unitarians,

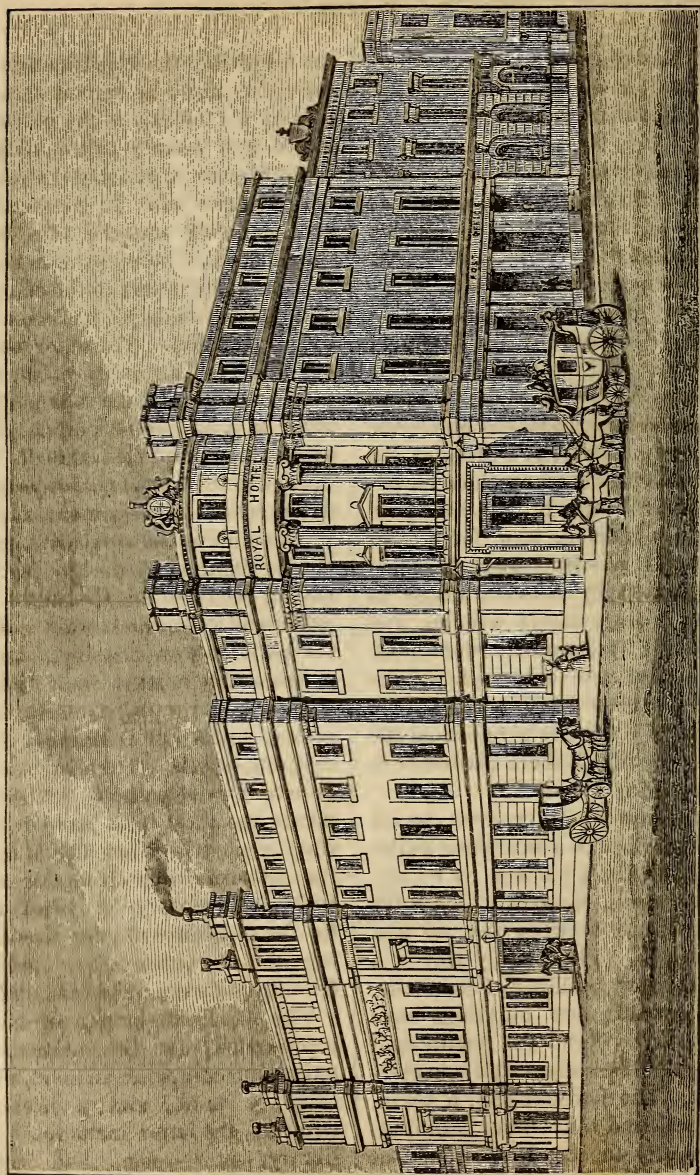
Roman Catholics, and Swedenborgians; two for the General Baptists, and five for different classes of Methodists.

There are several almshouses founded by charitable individuals. The Countess of Shrewsbury, mentioned above, founded an hospital for 8 poor men and 4 poor women; which, although in good repair, was rebuilt about 60 years ago by the Duke of Devonshire, and is now called the Devonshire Almshouse: the entrance to this place is perhaps too handsome for a house of charity. Besides the above almshouses there are those founded by Robert Wilmot in 1638, for 6 poor men and 4 women, now for 4 poor men and 4 women; Large's Hospital, founded by Edward Large in 1709, for 5 clergymen's widows, and enriched by subsequent donations. Thirteen neat and substantial almshouses have been lately erected from the funds of a charity bequeathed 300 years ago by Mr. Robert Liversage to the parish of St. Peter.

The new town-hall, between the old and new markets, is a handsome building, with an Ionic portico, on an elevated basement, through which is the communication between the old and new markets. The county-hall is a large but heavy building of freestone, erected in 1660; new buildings have been erected behind the county-hall for holding the assizes and quarter-sessions. The borough-jail, a plain, substantial, and convenient building, was formerly the county-prison, but

not admitting the classification of prisoners required by recent acts, it was sold by the county to the corporation, and a new county-prison, with every convenience for classing the prisoners, has been erected. In consequence of arrangements entered into between the county and borough authorities, the latter send offenders to the county-jail, and the borough-jail has been sold by the corporation. The other buildings are a theatre, assembly-room, mechanics' institute, and the infirmary. The latter is a handsome edifice, built by subscription, and cost 30,000*l*. It was opened in 1810, and has always been under excellent management, many improvements on the usual arrangements, chiefly planned by the late Mr. Strutt, having been first adopted here. Ventilation and cleanliness were enforced; the patients were classified, and such as were able to leave their beds were removed in the day-time to separate rooms, instead of remaining in their sleeping-wards. There are accommodations for 80 patients, with separate wards for those who have infectious disorders. There are also in the town "a self-supporting charitable and parochial dispensary," a ladies' charity for the assistance of poor women during their confinement, and many friendly societies or benefit clubs.

The handsome group of buildings represented in the accompanying engraving comprises an hotel, the post-office, a bank, and a literary institution, the latter including a public library, news-room, and museum.



New Buildings, Derby.]

They present two lines of façade, one of 98 feet, towards the corn-market; the other of 185 feet, towards the Brookside. The style of architecture is Grecian-Ionic, and the deep pannel occupying the entire length of the centre compartments is filled with sculpture representing a portion of the Panathenaic procession of the same size as the original.

Derby, in proportion to its size, has long maintained a fair literary and scientific rank. The novelist Richardson was born here. The Derby Philosophical Society for the Promotion of Scientific Knowledge was begun by Dr. Darwin in 1788: it still consists of many members, and possesses an extensive and valuable library, a collection of fossils, and mathematical and philosophical apparatus.

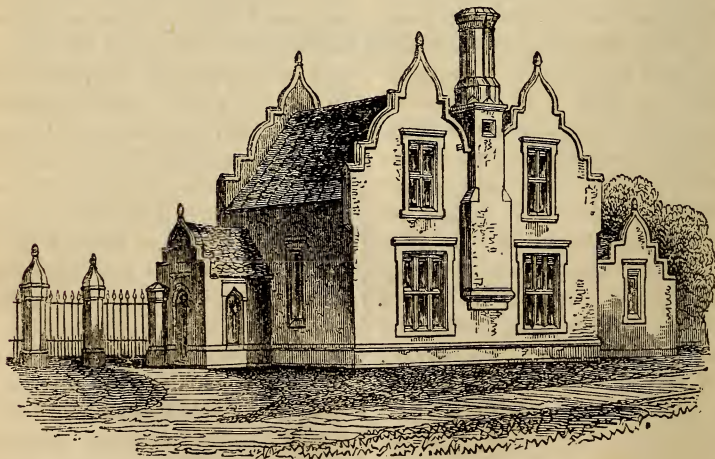
There are two newspapers published in the town, the "Derby Mercury," one of the oldest provincial journals in the kingdom, and the "Derby Reporter," established in 1822. A mechanics' institution was established in 1825, when 274 individuals gave their names as members. The institution is now in a flourishing state, the number of members being about 800. In December, 1839, the number of honorary members was 73, senior members 477, junior members 195: 14 females had availed themselves of the advantages of the institution. There are classes for reading, writing, and arithmetic, drawing, music, French, and chemistry, and a class meets weekly for the purposes of discussing

literary and scientific subjects. The library contains nearly 3000 volumes, which are classified with a view of forming a distinct division for juvenile members, and there is a museum and philosophical apparatus. The reading-room, a comfortable and spacious apartment, is open from an early hour in the morning to 10 at night: it is well lighted, good fires are kept, and the table is amply supplied with periodicals and newspapers. In 1832 spacious premises were purchased for the use of the institution for the sum of 1500*l.*, and its continued prosperity led to the erection of a lecture-hall, the first stone of which was laid in 1836 by Joseph Strutt, Esq., the president. It is an elegant and spacious room, in the Grecian style of architecture, 75 feet long by 40 wide, and 30 feet high, and, including the necessary fitting up, cost 2,000*l.*, to raise which sum a mortgage of 1600*l.* was effected. The hall was opened in 1837 by a public dinner, at which Lord Dunfermline, then speaker of the House of Commons, presided; and the Earl of Burlington, and many other eminent friends of education, were present. To pay off the incumbrance of 1600*l.* with which the institution was now burthened, it was resolved to open an exhibition, and the gentry and others of the town and neighbourhood were solicited for the loan of articles for this purpose; 400 individuals contributed 5,000 different objects, including paintings by eminent masters, sculpture, porcelain of Derby and foreign manufacture,

models of various kinds, specimens in ornithology, entomology, mineralogy, and geology, and an extensive collection of curiosities. The managers wisely effected an insurance for 15,000*l.* on the property thus liberally committed to their charge. The admission was fixed at 6*d.*, and tickets for the 18 weeks during which the exhibition was open were sold for 2*s.* 6*d.*; 6000 catalogues were sold at 6*d.* each. Including the holders of season tickets, the number of persons who visited the exhibition was 96,000, and the total receipts amounted to 2,119*l.*: the expenses being 763*l.*, there remained a sum of 1,355*l.* to be applied to the liquidation of the debt. The inmates of the almshouses, and of the Union poor-house, and the police and military, were admitted gratuitously; and the child-

ren belonging to the Sunday and charity schools of the town and neighbourhood on payment of 2*d.* each.

Through the noble munificence of Joseph Strutt, Esq., the working classes of Derby have opportunities of enjoyment and gratification which perhaps no other town in the kingdom affords. This excellent and enlightened man, observing the rapid increase of the population of Derby, and that while measures had been from time to time adopted for promoting their convenience, good order, and instruction, there existed no means by which the inhabitants with their families could take exercise and recreation in the fresh air in public walks and grounds devoted to that purpose, appropriated nearly 11 acres of land to be laid out in the most advantageous manner, and to comprise



[Lodge of the Arboretum : the Entrance Gates.]

an extensive collection of trees and shrubs arranged in such a manner as to offer the means of instruction to visitors. This piece of land, to which Mr. Strutt gave the name of the Arboretum, was laid out at the donor's expense by J. C. Loudon, Esq., with great taste and judgment. Upwards of 1,000 trees have been planted, beside several thousand evergreens, which form the belt of the gardens. The gravel walks are 6,070 feet in extent. The principal walks are 15 feet wide, and the secondary ones 8 feet wide. The grounds on either side of the walks are thrown up into mounds, varying from 6 to 10 feet in height; the easy and elegant forms of which are admirably adapted for exhibiting the trees and shrubs planted thereon. Two lodges have been erected from designs furnished by Mr. Lamb, of London; that at the principal entrance is situate at the northern extremity of the gardens, and is of the Elizabethan order; and the one at the southern end of the gardens is of the Tudor architecture. Rooms for the use of the public are appropriated in each lodge, and have been furnished in a very neat and substantial manner at Mr. Strutt's expense. Mr. Loudon has prepared a catalogue of the trees, shrubs, and plants for the use of visitors, which is at once scientific, poetical, and anecdotal.* By the side of each planta neat

brick tally is fixed, the upper part of which exhibits under a glass covering the species, with other particulars, and a number referring to a fuller description in the catalogue. A copy of Loudon's "Arboretum Britannicum" is kept in the lodge, to which those who desire more ample information may refer. Mr. Loudon states that the soil of the Arboretum might have been prepared, and the trees planted, at one-tenth of the expense incurred; and this fact shows the liberal spirit with which Mr. Strutt has carried into effect every plan connected with his munificent gift. The value of the Arboretum, including the ground and buildings, is estimated at 10,000*l*. The duty of keeping the grounds in order devolves upon the public, Mr. Strutt wisely conceiving that those who will enjoy and profit by the Arboretum will take an interest in its permanence.

The Arboretum was opened on the 16th of September, 1840, and the event was celebrated by demonstrations in which every class of the inhabitants of Derby took a part. The day was a universal holiday, and processions, extending nearly a mile in length, were formed by the different Trades' Socie-

* "The Derby Arboretum: containing a Catalogue of the Trees and Shrubs included in it; a Description of the Grounds and Directions for their Management; a Copy of the Address delivered when

it was presented to the Town Council of Derby by its founder, Joseph Strutt, Esq.: and an Account of the Ceremonies which took place when it was opened to the public on September 16th, 1840." By J. C. Loudon, F.L.S., H.S. &c. Author of the 'Arboretum Britannicum,' &c. &c. This very useful guide, price 1*s.*, is sold, for the benefit of the Arboretum, by the Curator.



[Lodge of the Arboretum, showing the public Room.]

ties and public bodies accompanied by banners, streamers, and music. On this day 6,000 persons were assembled in the Arboretum, many of whom were young and full of animal spirits, but not a single shrub or plant was injured. Dancing, in which large numbers participated, was enjoyed in a field near the Arboretum to the music of a well-appointed band. A ball took place at night in the lecture-room of the Mechanics' Institution, and there were seldom less than 200 couples dancing at the same time. Two days afterwards the opening of the Arboretum was celebrated by the children, and several thousands were admitted to the

gardens. An adjacent field was set apart for dancing and games of various kinds, and tea was provided in a large pavilion.

The Arboretum is to be "open to all classes of the public without payment (and subject only to such restrictions and regulations as may be found necessary for the observance of order and decorum) on every Sunday, and also on one other day in every week, from sunrise to sunset; except that it shall never be open earlier than 6 o'clock in the morning, nor later than 9 in the evening, and that it shall be closed between 10 and 1 o'clock on Sundays." It is under the management



[One of the Pavilions forming the Terminations to the Cross Walks : style of James I.]

of the mayor for the time being and 6 other gentlemen, 4 of whom must be members of the Town Council.

The Derby grammar-school is supposed to be one of the most ancient foundations of the sort in the kingdom. It was founded in the reign of Henry II., and is free for sons of burgesses only. Flamsteed, the astronomer, received his early education in this school. The income is stated by the Charity Commissioners to amount to 34*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*, and the number of free scholars at the time of the inquiry to be generally about 2 ; but it is again getting into repute. In 1833 there were 26 day-schools in the town, at which instruction was given to about 1,400 children of both sexes. Of this number 2 were on the "national

system," 1 on the Lancasterian system, and 3 were infant-schools. The number of Sunday-schools was 24, and in these 3,198 children were instructed. Lending libraries were attached to some of the Sunday-schools ; and in several writing and arithmetic were taught on the week-day evenings.

The principal manufactures of Derby are silk and cotton goods, porcelain, jewellery, and ornamental articles made of the various kinds of spar found in the county, red and white lead, lead-pipe, sheet-lead, cast-iron, ribbed stockings, bobbin-net, and other lace. There is a considerable printing and publishing establishment, and several printing-offices.

In the early part of the eighteenth

century the Italians exclusively possessed the art of spinning, or, as it is technically called, "throwing" silk, and the British weaver had to import thrown silk at an exorbitant price. In 1702 a Mr. Crochet erected a small silk-mill; but his capital and machinery were insufficient, and he failed. In 1717 Mr. John Lombe, who had in disguise, and by bribing the workmen, obtained access to the machinery of the silk-throwsters of Piedmont in Italy, agreed with the corporation of Derby to rent, on a long lease, for 8l.

a-year, an island or swamp in the river Derwent, 500 feet long and 52 wide. Here he erected, at a cost of 30,000l., an immense silk-mill, now the property of the corporation, the lease having expired. The foundation was formed with oaken piles 16 to 20 feet long, and over this mass of timber was laid a foundation of stone on which were turned stone arches that support the walls. In 1718 Lombe took out a patent, and was proceeding successfully in his business when he died, cut off, as it was thought, by poison,



[Sir Thomas Lombe's Silk-mill: Derby.]

through the agency of an Italian woman, employed by the Italian manufacturers whose business he had drawn away to himself. He was succeeded in his mill by his brother William, and afterwards by his cousin Sir Thomas Lombe. The accounts of the machinery of this immense mill have been much exaggerated: the wheels have been said to amount to 26,000; Hutton's authority is the best, for he served his apprenticeship of 7 years in the mill, and he reduces these wheels to 13,384. The whole was moved by one water-wheel. Many throwing-mills have since been erected at Derby, and this branch of industry may be regarded as the staple of the town; but the old mill must continue to be regarded with peculiar interest, as the first establishment of the kind erected in this country. The cotton manufacture is of later introduction and of smaller extent: it was in this town that Arkwright first succeeded in weaving calicoes in 1773. There are many stocking-frames at Derby, the manufacture having been introduced about the time that Lombe erected his silk-mill. The manufacture of porcelain was introduced a century ago; and the articles, both in design and execution, have been carried to a high pitch of excellence: the making of figures and ornaments in what is termed "biscuit ware" was for some time peculiar to this town, and we believe is so still. The spars of the county, especially the fluor spar or

"blue John," are wrought into vases and other ornaments, and the black marble of Ashford into vases, columns, chimney-pieces, &c. These spar and marble-works were for some time carried on in the building erected by Crochet in the year 1702 for his silk throwing-mill; the turning-lathes were set in motion by a water-wheel.

The population of Derby in 1831 was 23,607; in 1821 it was 17,423; and in 1811, 13,043, being an increase of 35 per cent. in 10 years, and of nearly 81 per cent. in 20 years; an extraordinary advance, as the number of inhabitants for some centuries had been stated at pretty nearly 8,000, without much variation. We shall not be far wrong in estimating the present population at 30,000.

Derby returns two members to parliament. The number of parliamentary electors registered in 1832 was 1384, viz.: 372 freemen, and 1012 ten-pound occupiers. In 1839-40 the number of borough electors was 1820, of whom 1370 were occupiers of houses rated at 10*l.* and upwards, 445 freemen, and 111 possessed of joint qualifications, including all who were registered for more than one qualification. Derby is also the chief place of election, and one of the polling stations for the southern division of Derbyshire. The assizes for the county are held here, and the Epiphany, Easter, and Michaelmas sessions; the Midsummer sessions are held at Chesterfield. The borough

sessions of the peace are held quarterly before the Recorder ; a petty sessions is held daily. There are courts of Record and of Requests for the borough. The principal market is on

Friday. A cattle market is held once a fortnight on Tuesday. There are nine fairs in the year for cattle, cheese, pedlery, &c., which are, for the most part, well attended.

CHAPTER IV.

EXCURSIONS IN THE VICINITY OF DERBY.

BEFORE leaving Derby, it may be useful to point out the roads which connect it with the other parts of the county.

To Derby from the South.

1. The Midland Counties Railway from Rugby. 2. The railway from Birmingham to Derby. 3. The high road from London to Manchester, through Loughborough, which crosses the Trent and enters Derbyshire about 7 miles from Derby, passing through Shardlow and Elvaston. 4. The great road connecting the west and east of England, and the towns of Birmingham and Sheffield, passes through Lichfield and Burton-upon-Trent, crosses the Grand Trunk Canal, and the river Dove, and enters Derbyshire 8 miles from Derby, proceeding through Little Over: part of this road was the ancient Ryknield Street. 5. The road from Ashby-de-la-Zouch and the adjacent parts of Leicestershire enters Derbyshire about 15 miles from the county town, and after crossing the Trent, passes through Swarkstone and Osmaston. The bridge over the Trent at Swarkstone is of great length. The span of the river is 138 yards, but it

being necessary to carry the bridge over the low grounds, its total length is 1304 yards.

From Derby, Northward.

1. The North Midland Railway to Leeds by Belper, Amber Gate, and Chesterfield. Amber Gate, $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Derby, is the key to Matlock and the valley of the Derwent. 2. The railway from Derby to Nottingham. 3. The turnpike road to Nottingham, 16 miles, passes through Chaddesden, Borrowash, Risley, and Sandiacre, and enters Nottinghamshire after crossing the Erewash Canal and the river of the same name, about 10 miles from Derby. 4. The road to Uttoxeter, 16 miles, passes through Mickleover, Etwell, Hilton, Sudbury, and Dove-ridge, crossing the Dove and entering Staffordshire about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-west of Uttoxeter. 5. To Ashbourn and Buxton. The road from Derby to the former town passes through Mackworth, King's Langley, and Brailsford. Two miles from Ashbourn, a branch of this road crosses the Dove and enters Staffordshire, passing through Leek, Macclesfield, and Stockport, to Manchester; another branch

proceeding to Buxton. 6. To Chesterfield and Sheffield through Allestree and Duffield; and another road to the same places through Alfreton. 7. To Mansfield, 22 miles, through Little Chester, Morley, Smalley, and Heanor, the road crossing the Erewash about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the latter place, where it enters the county of Nottingham midway between Derby and Mansfield.

We are now prepared to take our departure from Derby, and to visit places of interest in its neighbourhood, whatever may be the direction in which they are to be found. The railways running on each side of the county south of Derby will afford facilities for reaching the whole of that part of Derbyshire; and the railway to Nottingham is equally available for places to the eastward.

To proceed to the western side of South Derbyshire, we take our places in a train on the Derby and Birmingham Railway. The hamlet of Osmaston, which is in the parish of St. Werburgh, Derby, is visible on the right about half a mile after leaving the station. Osmaston Hall, the residence of Mr. Fox, of Derby, was formerly the seat of the Wilnot family, and was erected at the end of the seventeenth century: the north front is 217 feet in length. The village of Little Chester, in the parish of St. Alkmund's, Derby, is next visible on the left. It is the site of the Roman station *Derventio*, and numerous remains of that people have been discovered in the

vicinity. The church spire of Normanton is visible on the right, and the valley of the Dove soon opens upon the view. Passing the Trent and Mersey Canal by an oblique iron bridge, the village of Findern appears on the right, soon after which we reach the *Willington Station*, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Derby. Here we may alight, and shall find several places in the vicinity worthy of a visit.

The railway, the river Trent, the Trent and Mersey Canal, and the Derby road intersect the village, the railway dividing it into two equal portions. The latter is here carried along an embankment which overlooks the village, to which we descend by a flight of steps. Willington church is an ancient structure dedicated to St. Michael.

On the left of the station, about a mile distant, is the village of Repton, situated on a declivity overlooking the Trent, and near a small stream which flows into the Trent. It is one of the most ancient places in the county, and is supposed to have been the Roman station *Repandunum*. There was a nunnery here before the seventh century, at which many of the Mercian kings were interred, but the institution was destroyed by the Danes; and after the Conquest a priory of black canons was established on its site. Repton, with the adjacent village of Gresley give their names to the hundred. The church is dedicated to St. Wyston, and is remarkable for its elegant spire, 188 feet high. The chancel is more

ancient than the other parts of the building, and underneath is a crypt supported by Saxon pillars, and containing vaults for the sepulture of saints or other eminent persons. The nave and aisles appear from their style to have been built in the fourteenth century. After the Reformation the priory and its possessions passed into lay hands, and the priory church was pulled down in the reign of Mary, under the apprehension that "if the nest were not destroyed, the birds might settle there again." The foundations of the priory buildings may be traced in various directions, and the refectory is now used for the grammar school. This school was founded and richly endowed by Sir John Porte in 1556, and at the same time he charged his estates with the support of an hospital at Etwall. The rental of these estates now amounts to 2500*l.* a-year, and the school, in which several eminent men have received their education, is in high repute. The Marquis of Hastings and the Earl of Chesterfield are hereditary governors, and in conjunction with others elect the master and under-masters.

Foremark Hall, the seat of Sir Francis Burdett, is about 3 miles to the left of the station and about 2½ miles east of Repton on the banks of the Trent. It was erected about the year 1760 by Sir Robert Burdett, on the site of a more ancient mansion, and is a spacious and handsome edifice, with a double flight of steps on the north and south fronts. The scenery is di-

versified by gentle eminences, which gradually subside into rich meadows on approaching the banks of the Trent. The estate of Foremark came into the possession of the present family by marriage in 1607. In a direction north-east of the mansion, about a quarter of a mile distant, the tame scenery of the low meadows is broken by an outlying mass of grit-stone rock. Knowle Hills, which are well wooded, afford some pleasing views of the adjacent country and the windings of the Trent. The village of Foremark, with its small parish church, is situated near the mansion.

Melbourne Hall, the seat of Viscount Melbourne, is about 3 miles east of Foremark, the road from Ashby-de-la-Zouch to Derby running midway between the two places. Melbourne has been but rarely occupied by its noble owners, their principal country residence being Bocket Hall, Herts. The church is a fine specimen of the Norman architecture of the twelfth century, and contains several monuments of the family of Lamb, and a curious font resembling a basin with four legs. The living is in the gift of the bishops of Carlisle, who had formerly a palace here. Forty years ago, the remains of the ancient castle were still visible: it was dismantled about the middle of the fifteenth century, but Leland speaks of it as being in tolerable repair in his time, a century later. The parish of Melbourne contained in 1831 a population exceeding 2000. There are places of worship

for the Baptists, Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, and the sect called Jerusalemites.

Donnington Park, the seat of the Marquis of Hastings, is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Melbourne; but as it is principally situated in Leicestershire, a description of it will be given in another volume.

From Melbourne Hall we may proceed to Calke Abbey, less than 2 miles distant. This is a spacious mansion, enclosing a quadrangular court, and is the residence of Sir George Crewe. A convent of Augustine canons was founded here in the twelfth century. A branch of the Leicester and Swannington Railway is carried along the eastern side of Calke Park, and terminates at the village of Ticknall, in the vicinity of which there are extensive lime-works. This railway is used chiefly for the distribution of limestone and coal.

From Calke Abbey to Bradby Park, the seat of the Earl of Chesterfield, is about 4 miles. Here stood a fine old mansion with gardens, terraces, statues, and fountains in the style of Versailles, which was pulled down by the late earl between 60 and 70 years ago. The present house was built at the beginning of this century. The house is shown to visitors. The road from Ashby to Burton-upon-Trent bounds the park on the south; and the latter place is only 3 miles distant. At Burton we may again take the railway, either to return to Derby or to proceed to the next station, at

Walton-on-Trent, about 4 miles from Burton.

We must, however, again visit the Willington Station, for the purpose of noticing several places on the right, having in the excursion just completed confined ourselves to the country on the left of the railway. The first village which we reach is Eggington, about 2 miles from the Willington Station. In 1644 the Royalists and Parliamentarians fought on Eggington Heath, when the latter, it is said, were defeated and driven across the Trent. Eggington Hall is the seat of the Every family.

About $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Eggington is the road from Derby to Uttoxeter, which we join at Hilton, 7 miles from Derby. From this point the road is parallel to the course of the river Dove, which is on the right. We pass the villages of Marston and Scropton, situated on the banks of the Dove. Between these two places there is a road branching off to Tutbury, on the opposite side of the Dove, in Staffordshire, soon after which we reach Sudbury, the seat of Lord Vernon. The manor was held for four centuries by the Montgomery family, and in the reign of Henry VIII. it passed by marriage to Sir John Vernon, son of Sir Henry Vernon, of Haddon Hall. The mansion was built at the commencement of the seventeenth century, and is a well-proportioned edifice of red brick with two wings. Some of the apartments are handsome, and a gallery runs through the house.

The church of Sudbury stands within the grounds, and is a very picturesque object, being luxuriantly mantled with ivy. It contains many monuments of the Vernons. Sudbury Hall is occupied by the Queen Dowager, who has taken it for a short period during Lord Vernon's absence abroad. Leaving Sudbury we reach the village of Doveridge, about 2 miles distant, and soon afterwards, crossing the river Dove; enter Staffordshire; Uttoxeter is little more than a mile from the edge of the county.

Starting from the railway station at Willington, we proceed to Burton-upon-Trent, passing on the left the village of Newton Solney, and the mansion of Newton Park, which is in the castellated style. Near this place, a little to the left of the railway, the Dove flows into the Trent. The station at Burton, as before stated, is not more than 3 miles from Bradby Park, but having already visited that place we pass on to the *Walton-upon-Trent Station*, 4 miles from Burton. There is a bridge across the Trent at the village of Walton. Walton Hall is the residence of one of the Gisborne family, Drakelow Hall, the seat of the Gresley family, situated on the banks of the Trent, is within 3 miles of the station, which is the key to the remaining portion of the county; which, however, contains nothing particularly requiring notice.

Should the tourist be disposed to visit that part of the county east of Derby, the railway to Nottingham

will afford him every facility, as the stations are at short distances from each other. Starting from the great central station at Derby, the village of Chaddesden is passed on the left, and we reach in a few minutes the *Spondon Station*, which is only 4 miles from Derby. A church existed here before the Conquest, and there is an ancient tombstone in the churchyard, supposed to be Saxon. The present edifice is an interesting specimen of the style of the fourteenth century. The village is very pleasantly situated, and commands a fine view of the vale of Derwent. Dale Abbey is about 3 miles from the station on the left; it was originally founded in the reign of Henry II., and re-founded in 1204 for Premonstratensian canons, and at the dissolution had a clear yearly revenue of 144*l.*; the only existing remains of the building are the arch of the east window of the church, and some portions are to be seen in the house and out-buildings, which occupy the site of the abbey buildings. On the right of the Spondon Station is the village of Alvaston, situated on the Derwent.

The *Borrowash Station* is but a short distance from the one at Spondon. Elvaston Castle, the seat of the Earl of Harrington, about one mile to the right, has been recently built in the Gothic style. The church contains monuments to the Stanhope family: a costly monument to the memory of Sir John Stanhope, who died in 1610, was destroyed in 1643 by the Parliamentarians. Sir John Gell, at whose

instigation this outrage is stated to have been committed, afterwards married Sir John Stanhope's widow. In the village of Ockbrook, 1 mile from Borrowash, the Moravians have a large establishment. Hopwell Hall, occupying a commanding eminence, which affords some good views of the adjacent country, is to the right of Ockbrook.

The *Sawley Station* is the next on the line, and is $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Derby. The village, which is about a mile from the station on the right, had formerly a market, granted to it by Bishop Long Espée in 1258, and a fair for three days at Michaelmas. The *Long Eaton Station* is $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Derby, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ from Nottingham. Near this place the railway assumes a triangular form, the base being a continuation of the line between Derby and Nottingham, the trains from each place entering the main line to Leicester and Rugby by the sides of the triangle. Soon after leaving the Long Eaton Station, we cross the river Erewash, and enter Nottinghamshire, there being one intervening station, at Beeston, between this point and Nottingham.

The road from Derby to Mansfield passes through the village of Morley. The church, which was erected about the close of the fourteenth century, has some painted windows which are said to have been removed from Dale Abbey, and it also contains several good monuments. The Earl of Morley takes his title from the village. Heanor, formerly a market-town, is situ-

ated on the same road near the borders of Nottinghamshire. The parish is extensive, and contains the townships of Heanor, Codnor, and Losco, Shipley, and Codnor Castle and Park Liberty, the latter being extra-parochial. The population of the parish was 5,380 in 1831. Heanor is well situated for trade, the Erewash Canal passing through the parish, and the neighbouring district having many coal-pits. There are manufactories for cotton goods, hosiery, and bobbin-net lace. The education returns for 1833 comprehended 12 day-schools and 5 Sunday-schools. There are Independent, Particular Baptist, and Wesleyan Methodist meeting-houses in the parish.

At the distance of between 3 and 4 miles from Heanor is Ilkeston, situated on a cross-road in the valley of the Erewash. The parish contains a population of 4446, a considerable portion of whom are engaged in manufactures or in the coal-pits in the neighbourhood. The church has a stone screen in the early English style of architecture, and three stalls in the chancel. The principal manufactures are of stockings and lace. A warm mineral spring, the properties of which are said to differ from those of all others in the kingdom, and to resemble those of the Seltzer water, has been lately discovered and is coming rapidly into repute. The water taken internally, and the baths, have been found efficacious in many complaints. The Erewash and Nutbrook canals both pass through the parish.

Kedleston, the magnificent seat of Lord Scarsdale, is about 4 miles from Derby, on the road to Winster and Wirksworth. The house is situated on a gentle declivity, and consists of a centre and two wings connected by corridors of the Doric order, the length of the whole being 360 feet. A double flight of steps leads to a grand portico supported by six Corinthian columns, 38 feet high and 3 feet in diameter. Over the pediment are statues of Venus, Bacchus, and Ceres; and within the portico are several other statues. The south or garden front is after the arch of Constantine at Rome. The ordinary entrance for visitors, beneath the portico at the basement or rustic story, opens into a spacious apartment called Cæsar's Hall, containing busts of the Cæsars. The visitor passes from it to the Grand Hall, the most magnificent part of the house, in the style of the Greek halls, and which is 67 feet by 42 feet. It is lighted by 3 sky-lights and supported by 20 columns of alabaster, variegated with red, 25 feet high, and surmounted by capitals of white marble. The materials for these columns are from the quarries at Elvaston. There are 12 niches in the hall, each containing casts from the antique, and above them are a series of chiaro-oscuro paintings, the subjects of which are taken from Homer. The other principal rooms shown to visitors are the Music Room, 36 feet by 24, and 22 feet high; the Drawing Room, 44 feet by 28, and 28 feet high; the Library, 36 feet by 24, and 22 feet high; the Saloon, a very

magnificent circular apartment, 42 feet in diameter, 24 feet to the cornice, 55 feet to the top of the cupola, and 62 feet to the extremity of the sky-light in the dome. There is a noble kitchen in the western pavilion 48 feet by 24, over the chimney-piece of which we may read the excellent maxim,—“Waste not, want not.” The private apartments are in the eastern wing. We have not space to enumerate the numerous splendid works of art which the visitor will have the gratification of viewing in the public apartments, but must be content with stating that amongst them are the productions of upwards of thirty of the most distinguished masters of the Italian, Flemish, Spanish, French, and English schools of art. Hutton remarks, in his “History of Derby,” that “perhaps 200,000*l.* lie under this spacious roof, consequently Lord Scarsdale sits at the rent of 10,000*l.* a year,” and this sum he calculated was at that time (1791) equal to two-thirds of the rental of all the houses in Derby.

The park lodge is from the arch of Octavia, and the grounds, which are very extensive, being 5 miles in circumference, contain flourishing plantations and much fine timber. There is a neat building in the park erected over a mineral spring which is regarded very efficacious in scorbutic diseases. The temperature of the spring is about 47°. The church contains numerous monuments of the Curzon family; amongst others is one by Rysbach, of Sir Nathaniel Curzon.

CHAPTER V.

EXCURSION ON THE NORTH MIDLAND RAILWAY.*

THE North Midland Railway, as we have before observed, is by far the most important line of communication in Derbyshire, and we shall now notice the places through which it passes, and the roads by which other places at a distance from the railway are connected with it. In April, 1841, several new stations were appointed on the line, and they are now so numerous as to afford the greatest facility to the tourist.

Soon after leaving the station at Derby we cross the canal and the river Derwent, and pass along the valley through the parishes of Breadsall and Allestree. The views soon become picturesque, the hills on either side of the valley swelling into eminences of considerable height. Again crossing the Derwent, the village of DUFFIELD is next seen, the railway passing near the church, which is on the right. The

DUFFIELD STATION

is $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Derby. Robert de Ferrers, the second earl of Derby, having rebelled, his castle at Duffield was demolished by Edward II. in 1325. The Derwent is again crossed after leaving Duffield, and soon after passing the village of Milford, where the

Messrs. Strutt have erected cotton mills, we pass through the Milford tunnel, about half a mile long, and once more crossing the Derwent we reach the

BELPER STATION.

Belper is on the east bank of the Derwent, 8 miles north of Derby. It is a township and chapelry in the parish of Duffield, in Appletree hundred. The prosperity of Belper is of modern date, and is to be principally ascribed to the cotton-works of Messrs. Strutt, in whose establishments the capabilities of the factory system to sustain a population in a high state of health and superior elevation of character are fully demonstrated. These mills were visited in 1832 by Her Majesty and the Duchess of Kent. Belper is now one of the most flourishing towns in Derbyshire. The older buildings form a very insignificant portion of the place, which consists chiefly of more modern and better erections. New buildings with neat exteriors, flower-gardens, orchards, and plantations are fast spreading over the rising grounds about the town; and on the opposite side of the Derwent is Bridge Hill, the seat of G. B. Strutt,

* The table of distances on the line is given at p. 35.

Esq. Gritstone, which the neighbourhood furnishes of excellent quality, is much used in building. The ancient chapel, dedicated to St. John, being too small for the increased population of the place, a new church has been erected at an expense of nearly 12,000*l.*, defrayed partly by subscription and partly by a grant from the commissioners for building new churches. It stands on a bold elevation above the town, and from its situation and architecture, which is of the florid English style, is a great ornament to the place. It will accommodate 1500 persons, besides 300 children; and two-thirds of the sittings are free. The ancient chapel is still used for evening lectures and for a school-room. There are places of worship for Unitarians (built in 1782, chiefly at the expense of Messrs. Strutt), Independents, General and Particular Baptists, and Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists. There is a stone bridge of three arches over the Derwent, near which the river being dammed by a pier assumes the appearance of a lake. The population of the chapelry of Belper in 1831 was 7890; half the males above 20 years of age are employed in manufactures. The chief establishments are those of Messrs. Strutt, who have four cotton-mills; and of Messrs. Ward, Brettle, and Ward, the most extensive hosiery manufacturers in the kingdom: they make both silk and cotton hose. The manufacture of nails, though thought to be declining, is still considerable.

There is an earthenware manufactory. Seams of coal are worked with advantage about a mile from Belper. The market is on Saturday. Many of the tradesmen hold some land, and other persons, whose principal occupation is in trade or manufacture, are also partially occupied in agriculture.

There are two neat almshouses for aged people, with a small endowment. There is a Mechanics' Library at Belper, and several of the Sunday-schools have lending libraries attached to them.

There are roads from Belper to the following places:—

Ashbourn, 8 miles; Wirksworth, 6 miles; Matlock, along the valley of the Derwent, 9 miles; and post-horses may be had at one of the inns. The road from Derby to Chesterfield and Sheffield passes through Belper, but all the coaches on this road are now discontinued.

The railway twice crosses the Derwent soon after leaving the Belper Station; then a second tunnel is passed through, and for the seventh and last time we cross the beautiful river which forms the companion of the railway from Derby, immediately after which another short tunnel occurs, and we reach the

AMBER GATE STATION;

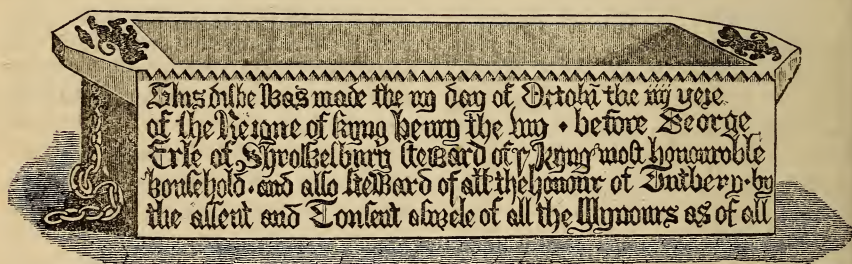
which might however with more propriety be called the Matlock Station, the present name being merely derived from a toll-gate close to the station on the turnpike road. Here the river

Amber, which rises beyond Northedge, near Wingerworth, falls into the Derwent.

Matlock is 6 miles from the station, by a road which passes through the picturesque vale of Derwent; Cromford is 5 miles; Wirksworth between 5 and 6; Buxton, 22; and Crich 2. An omnibus from Matlock and a coach from Buxton meet the principal trains, and post-horses may be had at the inn which has been erected near the station.

Wirksworth is the capital of the lead-mine district, and is situated in a valley, nearly surrounded by hills, on the southern edge of that district. It is a place of great antiquity, giving its

name to the wapentake, the other divisions of the county being called hundreds. Roman coins and other relics have been discovered in the vicinity of the town. The lead-mines afford the chief means of employment, but there are cotton, hosiery, hat, and some other manufactories in the neighbourhood. The customs of the Barmote courts for determining disputes between the miners and offences against their ancient laws have already been noticed. The Barmote courts are held twice a-year in a handsome stone building, built in 1814, at the expense of the Duchy of Lancaster; and here is deposited the ancient brass dish used as a standard for measuring the



[Miners' Standard Dish.]

ore. The manor and wapentake of Wirksworth belong to the crown, and the dean of Lincoln possesses manorial rights which attach to the church. The vicar is entitled by custom to every fortieth dish (of fourteen pints) of lead ore raised in the parish. The town is governed by a constable and headborough, and is lighted with gas. The

weekly markets were obtained in 1307 by Thomas, earl of Lancaster, grandson to Henry III. The church is a handsome Gothic structure, of the fourteenth century, and consists of a nave and side aisles, a north and south transept, a chancel, and a square tower in the centre. There are some interesting monuments and tombs, one of

Anthony Gell, who founded the school and almshouses 1583, and one of Sir John Gell, the Parliamentary General, 1671; also one of Anthony Lowe, who served Henry VII. Henry VIII. Edward VI. and Queen Mary. The grammar-school founded by Anthony Gell has long been in a neglected state. In 1830 there were not 10 scholars receiving benefit from it, the head master having engrossed the duties of the classical and English department which had formerly been held by two individuals. They have been subsequently divided, but the emoluments are still unfairly distributed. The school-house was rebuilt about 15 years ago, and is capable of containing 200 boys. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Methodists. At Hopton, in this parish, was the ancient seat of the Gells, but it was pulled down at the close of the last century, and a neat modern mansion erected. Hopton is famous for its stone quarries. The road called the *Via Gellia* to Matlock passes through a highly picturesque valley. The old road from Derby and Duffield to Matlock passes through Wirksworth; also the road from Ashbourn to the same place; likewise a road to Winster, and another which joins the road from Ashbourn to Buxton.

Cromford is a market-town, township, and chapelry in the parish of Wirksworth, chiefly on the north bank of the Derwent. It is in a deep valley, enclosed on the north, south, and west by lofty limestone rocks.

Cromford, like Belper, owes its prosperity to the cotton manufacture. The late Sir Richard Arkwright erected here a spacious cotton-mill on the north side of the Derwent; it is now occupied by Messrs. R. and P. Arkwright, who employ in these mills and those at Masson, a little higher up the Derwent, 800 persons. The houses and mills are chiefly built of gritstone. The church is a plain building, begun by the late Sir R. Arkwright and finished by his son; there was a more ancient chapel, but it has been demolished many years.

The population of Cromford, in 1831, was 1291. Lead-mines are worked in the neighbourhood; lapis calaminaris is ground and prepared, and red lead manufactured. The Cromford Canal terminates here; and the Cromford and High Peak Railway joins the canal a short distance south of the town. The land in the township chiefly belongs to R. Arkwright, Esq.; every man employed at the mills capable of purchasing a cow has a piece of land sufficient to maintain it allotted to him. The market is on Saturday, and there are two fairs in the year. The education returns for 1833 give 1 infant school, 2 day-schools, 2 day and Sunday-schools, partly supported by P. Arkwright, Esq. Mr. Arkwright has built two new school-rooms since 1833. There is a Methodist chapel; and there are alms-houses for six poor widows.

Winster is a market-town and chapelry in the parish of Youlgreave, and is 4 miles north-west of Wirksworth.

The houses are built of limestone, and partly thatched and partly covered with stone: they are intermingled with orchards and gardens. The market is on Saturday. The population of the chapelry in 1831 was 951: that of the whole parish (which is large) was 3681: the inhabitants are chiefly engaged in mining. The church at Youlgreave presents a mixture of the Norman and English styles. A school for the education of children was founded by subscription in 1765, and in 1824 the Duke of Rutland built a house for the master. There are several barrows on the commons in the neighbourhood of Winster; in one which was opened in 1768 several antiquities were found.

Matlock will be noticed in a subsequent chapter. Returning towards the station we have Crich on the left. It is a market-town and parish, situated between the rivers Amber and Derwent, on the road from Alfreton to Wirksworth, 5 miles west of Alfreton and 5 east of Wirksworth, and about 12 miles north from Derby. The town is built on a considerable limestone hill that overlooks all the eminences round it. The church, which forms a very conspicuous object, has a very tall spire. On a cliff near the village is a circular tower of modern erection, from which an extensive and beautiful prospect is obtained. The parish is divided into three townships: Crich, Wessington, and Tansley, and comprises 6180 acres, and 3087 inhabitants. The inhabitants of the township of Crich are chiefly engaged in working

the lead-mines, in getting limestone, which is excellent both for agriculture and building, and burning it to lime. There is a branch railway from Crich to the North Midland Railway near the Amber Station and the Cromford Canal, where the kilns are situated at which the lime is burnt. The stocking manufacture is also carried on in and around Crich. There was anciently a market at Crich; but it had been discontinued. In the middle of the last century an attempt was made to revive it, but the attempt failed; in 1810 it was re-opened, and is still held. It is on Thursday, but is not much resorted to. There are two fairs in the year for cattle, pedlers' wares, &c.

There are places of worship in the parish for Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists and General Baptists. The parish contained in 1833, 11 day-schools and 5 Sunday-schools.

On the right of the Amber Gate Station are Heage and Pentridge, both considerable villages, the former within 2 miles south-east and the latter about 2 miles north-east of the station. The Cromford Canal crosses the line of the North Midland Railway by an aqueduct about half a mile from the station; and the road to Crich is carried under the railway and passes over the Amber at the same place, the river, road, railway, and canal being one over the other. The Railway Company were liable to be heavily mulcted for every hour during which the navigation of the canal was impeded, and it was thought that the

proprietors of the canal would have received a very handsome sum, but so far from this being the case, the canal was not obstructed for a single day; the large iron tank for the aqueduct being floated from the Codnor Park iron-works into its proper place with the greatest ease. The Cromford Canal joins the Erewash Canal about 5 miles east from this point, passing through a district containing coal-mines and iron-works. The Butterly iron-works, established in 1793, are near the canal, about 3 miles from the station; and those at Codnor are in the same vicinity. There is a railway between these iron-works; also one from the neighbourhood of Codnor, which joins the Derby Canal at Little Eaton. In the reign of Henry III. Richard de Grey possessed a castle at Codnor, which belonged to his heirs the Barons Grey, of Codnor, until the reign of Henry VII. It was inhabited at the commencement of the last century, but is now in ruins.

Soon after leaving the Amber Gate Station the railway passes through a short tunnel and is then carried along the beautiful valley of the Amber, which stream it several times crosses. The distance to the next stopping place on the line is only $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and we therefore quickly reach the

WINFIELD STATION.

Numerous small villages make use of this station, amongst which are Morton, distant 3 miles from the station; Shirland 2 miles; Pentrich 2;

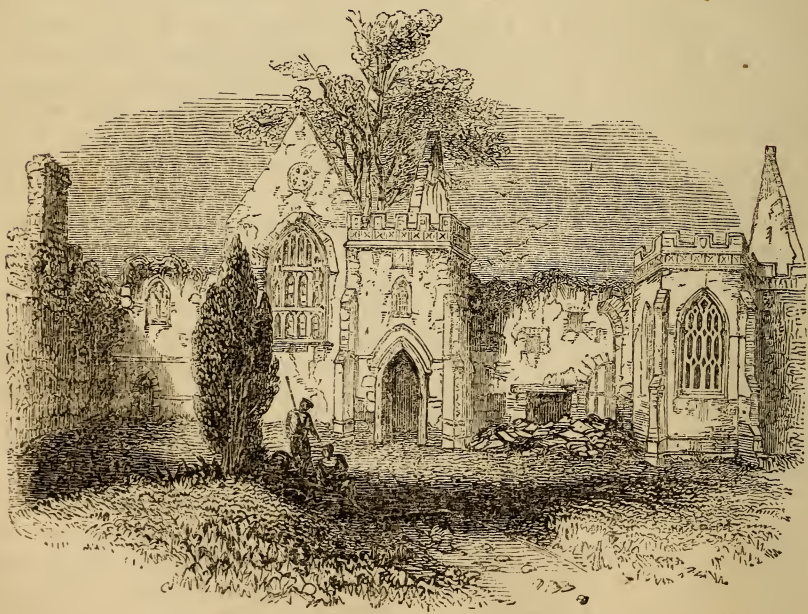
Swanwick 3; Butterly 3; and Codnor Park 4: these are eastward of the line. On the west are Winfield $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile distant; Crich 3; Wessington 2; Ashover 6. An omnibus to Alfreton, 2 miles distant, waits the arrival of the principal trains, and it may be as well to state that the high fare is owing to two toll-gates being placed between the railway and the town. In the summer season there is a daily conveyance from Mansfield to the railway station, a distance of 11 miles, but in winter the communication is not so frequent.

Alfreton is an ancient market-town. The houses are irregularly built and some of them very old; the church, a rude ancient structure, has an embattled tower with pinnacles. The population of the parish, which in 1831 amounted to 5691, are engaged in the manufacture of stockings, in coarse cottons, in earthenware, and in the neighbouring collieries. At Riddings, within a short distance of Alfreton, are considerable iron-works belonging to Mr. Okes. The weekly market is on Friday, and is chiefly for grain; and there are two fairs, one in July, and the other in November, the latter a statute fair. The living is a vicarage in the gift of the Morewood family, whose seat we pass in coming from the railway station. Alfreton being situated on the high road between Birmingham and Sheffield, there were numerous coaches passing through it daily, which have all been removed since the opening of the railway. There are two good inns

in the town, at which post-horses may be obtained.

The first object of attraction to the west of the station is Winfield Manor House, the ruins of which are observed in passing along the line. They occupy a commanding eminence within less than a mile from the station, the village church of Winfield being situated mid-way between them. The road winds up the hill and passes through the village, but there is a foot-path across the fields, which gradually becomes steeper as we approach the manor

house. Passing some ancient yews which once ornamented the grounds and now serve to render their aspect more solemn, we enter the south court. Blore, the antiquary, who wrote a good history of South Winfield, says:—"The building consists of two square courts, one of which to the north has been built on all sides, and the south side of it forms the north side of the south court, which has also ranges of buildings on the east and west sides and on parts of the south: the latter court seems principally to have con-



[North side of the Quadrangle of Winfield Manor House.]

sisted of offices. The first entrance is under an arched gateway, on the east side of the south court: the communication hence with the inner court is under an arched gateway in the middle of the north side of the south court." The mansion was castellated and embattled, and on the only side by which it is not approached by an ascent, it appears to have been strengthened by a moat; but, as Blore remarks, it "was one of the earliest instances of those noble quadrangular mansions which succeeded the irregular piles of mixed building that were the first deviations from the gloomy uncomfotableness of castles." It was built by Ralph Lord Cromwell, Lord High Treasurer to Henry VI. (1422-1461.) At each angle of the principal court there is a tower, that at the south-west being higher than the others. Many of the windows are pointed, and there are open-work ornaments below the battlements. The dimensions of the great hall are 72 feet by 36, and underneath is a cellar of nearly the same size, with a groined roof supported by a double row of pillars. The hall and the greater part of the building are roofless and exposed to the elements. A part of the ruins is occupied by a farmhouse, and other parts are used for stables, &c. The manor came into the possession of the Earls of Shrewsbury by purchase, and now belongs to the family of Halton, one of whom, a man of some scientific attainments in the seventeenth century, is buried in the village church. Mary Queen of Scots

was some time at Winfield manor-house under the care of the Earl of Shrewsbury.

During the civil wars the manor-house was at first garrisoned by the Parliamentary party, but in 1643 it was taken by the Royalists. Again it fell into the hands of the Parliament, being taken by storm by the soldiers under Sir John Gell, when Col. Dalby, the governor, was killed in the conflict. In 1646 the Parliament ordered it to be dismantled, and it was further dilapidated and despoiled under less excusable circumstances, a modern mansion near the manor-house having been partly erected out of the old materials.

The road through Winfield leads to Wirksworth, *viâ* Crich.

On leaving the Winfield Station the railway still pursues the valley of the Amber, passing the villages of Normanton, Blackwell, Shirland, Tibshelf, and Morton at some distance on the right, and Ashover on the left. At a distance of $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles from Winfield is the

SMITHY MOOR STATION.

The river Rother, which rises in this neighbourhood and flows into the Don at Rotherham, runs near the

TUPTON STATION,

which is $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles from the Station at Smithy Moor. Before reaching Tupton the railway passes through the Clay Cross Tunnel, by far the most important work on the line, being $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile in length. At Tupton the main

line is joined by two short branches, the one to the right leading from collieries at Williamsthorp and that on the left to the extensive colliery at Tupton belonging to the Wingerworth Coal Company, who have a bed of coal comprising an area of between 4 and 5 square miles. This coal closely resembles that of the Durham and Newcastle coal-field, and the facilities which the railways offer have induced the undertakers to commence their operations with a view of supplying the London market, the absence of economical means of transport having previously rendered it hopeless to compete with the sea-borne coal in the metropolis. This is one of the many benefits which railways may confer if the directors act in a spirit of liberality. The collieries of Mr. Stephenson are near the northern end of the tunnel. They are on an extensive scale, and the combined operations of the Tupton and Clay Cross Companies will probably produce an impression upon the London market in the course of two or three years. In 1840 the quantity of inland coal supplied to the metropolis had increased from 1685 tons in 1838, to 22,000 tons. Near the Tupton Station is Wingerworth Hall, the seat of the Hunlokes, an ancient Catholic family, created Baronets in 1642. Wingerworth Hall was garrisoned for the Parliament in 1643, but the present mansion was built on the old site in 1728.

Hardwick Hall is about 4 miles east of the Tupton Station. This mansion

is a most interesting specimen of the style of domestic architecture in Elizabeth's reign. Perhaps of all the surviving monuments of the period, Hardwick is the most interesting, from the intact state in which the building has remained since the days that it was tenanted by its eccentric foundress the Countess of Shrewsbury—"Bess of Hardwick,"—not less celebrated by her passion for building than for her masculine spirit. It belongs to the Duke of Devonshire, and in the sixteenth century was the dower of Elizabeth, sister and heiress of John Hardwick, of Hardwick, Esq. This lady married first Sir William Cavendish and lastly the Earl of Shrewsbury, having had four husbands. Hutton remarks that "she saw the end of four husbands, procured a dowry from each, was immensely rich, performed many works of charity and magnificence, continued a widow 17 years, and died in 1607 in extreme age."

Hardwick stands on the brow of a bold and commanding eminence overlooking a vale of great beauty, beyond which extends a picturesque landscape bounded by the distant eminences of the Peak. The Devonshire Arms, one of those quiet places which a tourist always rejoices to find, half inn and half farm-house, is at the foot of the hill. The ascent is steep, and on the crest of the ridge is the fine old baronial residence which has been abandoned since the erection of the present hall. The state-room, generally called the Giants' Chamber, was of magnifi-

cent dimensions ; but the whole pile is now only a splendid ruin luxuriantly mantled with ivy. In the reign of Henry VII. it was the residence of the Hardwick family.

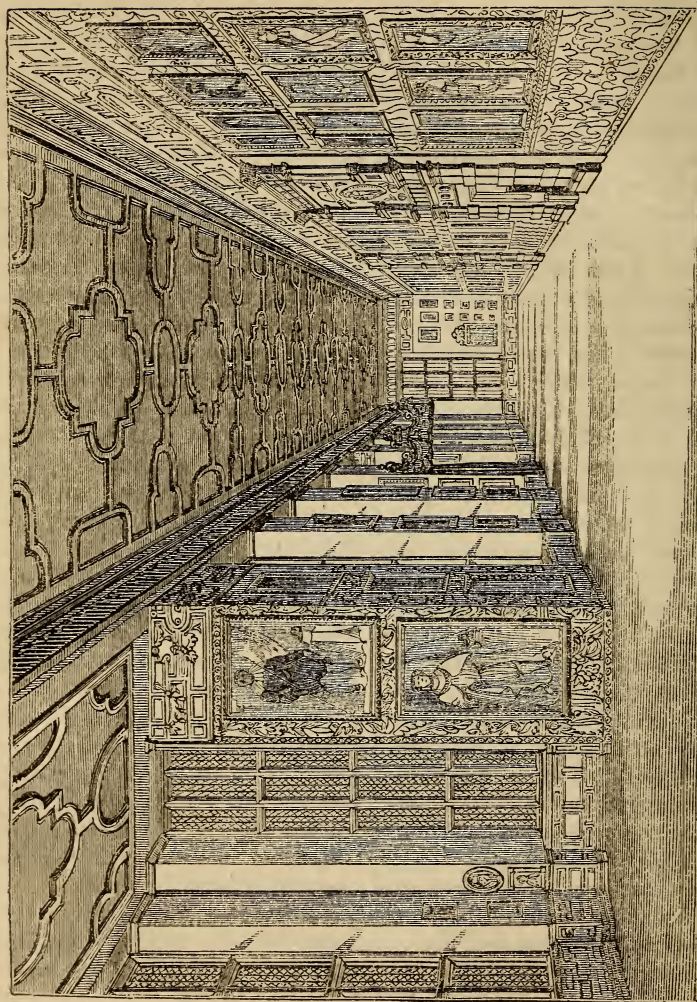
Not many yards from the old building we enter a square garden of some extent, enclosed by a wall and laid out in flower parterres. A broad pavement leads through the centre to the piazza, beneath which is the entrance to the great hall, wainscoted with oak and having a gallery at one end. It contains a statue of Mary Queen of Scots. The north staircase leads to the chapel, which is hung with tapestry representing subjects taken from Scripture, the chairs, cushions, &c. exhibiting specimens of fancy needle-work of the sixteenth century. The dining-room is a spacious apartment, wainscoted with dark coloured oak, and contains several portraits. The drawing-room is ornamented with tapestry, the subject of which is the story of Esther. The state-room is 65 feet by 33 feet, and 26 feet in height. The picture gallery is of magnificent dimensions, being above 160 feet long, 22 wide, and 26 feet high. It is lighted by 18 large windows which are 20 feet high, each forming a capacious recess. There are nearly 200 portraits in this gallery, the most interesting being those of "Bess of Hardwick," Queen Elizabeth, Lady Jane Grey, Mary Queen of Scots, Cardinal Pole, Bishop Gardener, Sir Thomas More, Sir William Cavendish, created Earl of Devonshire, and William, the first Duke, and one of

Hobbes, the philosopher. The Countess of Shrewsbury is represented at two periods of her long life. The earliest is a full-length portrait in the double ruff and close black dress of her day, with long sleeves turned up at the wrist and small pointed white cuffs, and a fan in her hand. A chain of five rows of pearls hangs below the waist. The other portrait is a half-length, representing this remarkable woman at a more advanced period of life, the features indicating sharpness and energy. The bed-rooms convey a good idea of the cold stateliness of the times. The furniture is in many instances older than the house, and was removed from the old hall. Some of the needle-work is said to have employed the fair hands of the Queen of Scots, but the older mansion was the place of her melancholy captivity.

Hardwick is in the parish of Ault Hucknall, and Hobbes, the philosopher, who resided with his pupil, the Duke of Devonshire, at Chatsworth, is buried in the church.

From the Tupton Station the line of the railway is parallel to the road from Derby to Chesterfield, the latter place being within 4 miles of Tupton.

Chesterfield is a municipal borough and market town. The parish contains several chapeltries, hamlets, and townships, has an area of 13,160 acres, with, in 1831, a population of 10,688, which is an increase of 1498 on the census of 1821. This is attributed principally to an increase of collieries and iron-works. The population of



[Hardwick Hall.—The Grand Gallery.]

the borough of Chesterfield in 1801 was 4267; in 1811, 4476; in 1821, 5077; in 1831, 5775. Two rivulets, the Hyper and Rother, run past the town.

Chesterfield is conjectured, from its name, to have been a Roman station. At the Norman survey it was an insignificant place. The town received various privileges from King John, but was not incorporated till the reign of Elizabeth. Under the Municipal Corporations Act, it is governed by 4 aldermen and 12 councillors, but is not divided into wards. The limits of the borough are co-extensive with the township, which is about four miles in circumference. The Easter quarter sessions for the county are held at Chesterfield; and it is the centre of a Union for the management of the poor. The weekly market, which is numerously attended, is held on Saturday, but there is a want of accommodation for the public, who are exposed to the inclemencies of the weather. There are several fairs in the year. The appearance of the town is not very prepossessing, and it has a dingy air. The town is lighted under an act passed in 1825. In and near the town there are silk, lace, and pipe-manufactories, potteries, iron-founderies, and collieries.

There were in 1835, 26 daily and Sunday-schools in the town. A grammar or free-school, founded in the reign of Elizabeth, and formerly well attended, has been closed since 1832. It was under the management of the

corporation. There are various public and benevolent institutions, a literary and philosophical society, a mechanics' institute (established in 1841), and two weekly newspapers are published in the town.

The Chesterfield Canal, which commences in the tideway of the Trent, after a course of 46 miles, terminates at Chesterfield. This canal was planned by Brindley. It has 65 locks, and is carried through 2 tunnels, one of which is 2850 yards long.

Chesterfield Church, erected during the thirteenth century, is a beautiful and spacious edifice. The ground plan is in the form of a single cross; and at the intersection of the two arms arises a well-proportioned and elegant square tower, surrounded by a plain simple parapet, bearing at each angle an octagonal pinnacle surmounted by a rod and weather-vane. On this tower is placed the spire, which, but for its crookedness, would be thought of very just proportions. It rises to the height of 230 feet, exclusive of the rod which bears the weathercock; and is built of timber, and covered with lead in such a manner as to divide each octagonal side into two distinct and channelled planes, giving it altogether a singular and, indeed, a unique appearance. Its dark colour, however, and the want of brackets to break the outline, add an appearance of heaviness to the general effect, which is utterly at variance with the other parts of the building.

The interior of the church consists of a nave, two aisles, a transept, and

chancel. Its length from east to west is 168 feet 9 inches, breadth of the body 59 feet 6 inches, and length of the transept from north to south 109 feet 6 inches. It has been newly paved, and is at present about to be repewed.

Whoever enters the town, either from the north or the south, will be struck with the singular appearance of the spire, which, instead of being perpendicular, is evidently much bent towards the west. It is singular that almost every writer who has had occasion to mention Chesterfield has called this appearance an optical deception, arising from the twisted form of the leaden planes which cover its surface. Even Mr. Rickman, in his work on 'Gothic Architecture,' says,—“The *apparent* leaning of the spire arises partly from the curious spiral mode of putting on the lead, and partly from an inclination of the general lines of the wood-work of the spire.” But had he walked out of the town to the eastward or to the westward, he would have seen this crooked spire assume a perfectly perpendicular appearance, for in one case the bulging, and in the other the hollow, part of the steeple would be towards him, and consequently the crookedness would be lost; or, had he ventured to mount the tower, and walk round the base of the spire, he would have seen on the south, or rather at the south-western angle, the ball at the summit almost vertical to his head, while on the opposite side the same ball would be hidden from the sight by

the swelling of the middle of the spire. These observations would at once have proved the fact, that this curious steeple is not *apparently* but *really* crooked. To place its real crookedness beyond a doubt, the situation of the ball was subjected to a careful measurement some years since, when it was found to deviate from the perpendicular 6 feet towards the south and 4 feet 4 inches towards the west, giving its greatest angle of inclination somewhere near to the south-west angle. Perhaps this crookedness may be the result of accident, the effect of lightning, for example; but no record exists of any such casualty having occurred to the edifice.

The Chesterfield Station is a very handsome edifice, as indeed are all the stations on the North Midland Railway. It is about a quarter of a mile on the east of the town, and omnibuses attend the arrival and departure of the trains.

Bolsover Castle, about 6 miles due east of Chesterfield, through the small villages of Calow and Duckmanton, is an unfinished mansion, erected in the early part of the seventeenth century, on the site of an ancient castle erected soon after the Conquest by the family of Peveril. In 1215 it was seized by the disaffected barons. In the reign of Edward VI. it was granted by the crown to the Earls of Shrewsbury, who, in 1613, sold it to Sir Charles Cavendish; afterwards it came into the possession of the Dukes of Newcastle, and subse-



[Bolsover Castle.]

quently, by the marriage of a daughter, it passed into the hands of the Bentincks, and at present belongs to the Duke of Portland. The old castle was in ruins in Leland's time (sixteenth century), and no vestige of it now remains. The edifice now called the Castle stands on the bleak brow of a commanding eminence overlooking a wide extent of country. It was begun by Sir Charles Cavendish, who appears to have removed on the occasion what remained of the old castle. It has a

castellated appearance, being in fact a square, lofty, and embattled structure of brown stone, with a tower at each angle, of which that at the north-east angle is much higher and larger than any of the others. A flight of steps on the east side leads through a passage to the hall (the roof of which is supported by stone pillars), and thence to the only room designed for habitation on this floor. This apartment, called the "Pillar Parlour," is 21 feet square, and has an arched ceiling,

which is supported in the centre by a circular pillar, around which the dining-table is placed. Above stairs there is a large room, about 45 feet by 30, called the "Star-chamber," but most of the other rooms are small. They contain a few portraits, but the rooms are more particularly interesting from the taste with which they have been furnished by the Rev. Hamilton Gray, the present occupant of the castle. The furniture is in the style of the seventeenth century, and everything has been done to give the character and air of that period to the apartments. In some of the rooms most frequently occupied, the quaint and old-fashioned style of the furniture of the seventeenth century is adapted to the drawing-room luxuries of the present day. To the classic taste and high refinement of Mr. Hamilton Gray, and his no less accomplished lady (authoress of a work on the 'Sepulchres of Etruria'), the visitor will be indebted for a sight of the valuable collection of Etruscan vases, Roman antiquities, models of ancient temples, &c., the beauty and interest of which can only be fully appreciated by persons of highly-cultivated taste and classic acquirements. The floor of most of the rooms is of stone or plaster.

The residence of the family of Cavendish was probably in the magnificent range of ruined apartments which extend to the west of the structure we have mentioned, and of which only the outside walls are now standing. In front of this mansion there was a

fine terrace, from which a magnificent flight of steps led to the entrance. The gallery in this fine range of apartments was 200 feet in length by 22 in width; the dining-room 78 feet by 32; the drawing-rooms—one, 39 feet; the other 36 feet by 33. They were built before the civil wars of the seventeenth century, or there would have been no room at Bolsover for the grand entertainment given by the Earl of Newcastle (such was then his rank) to King Charles, with the court, and "all the gentry of the county." The earl had previously entertained the king at Bolsover in 1633, when he went to Scotland to be crowned. The dinner on this occasion cost 4000*l*.; and Clarendon speaks of it as "such an excess of feasting as had scarce ever been known in England before." In the early part of the civil war the castle was garrisoned for the king, but was taken in 1644 by General Crawford, who is said to have found it well manned and fortified with great guns and strong works. During the sequestration of the Marquis of Newcastle's estates, Bolsover Castle suffered much, both in its buildings and furniture, and was to have been demolished for the sake of the materials, had it not been purchased by Sir Charles Cavendish for his brother. The noble owner repaired the buildings after the Restoration, and occasionally made the place his residence.

The village of BOLSOVER is pleasantly situated, together with the castle, upon a point projecting into a valley

which surrounds it on every side except the north-east. The inhabitants (including the township of Gapwell) amounted to 1429 in 1831, and are chiefly employed in agriculture. The parish church has portions of its architecture in the Norman style, intermixed with the later English and some more modern additions. There were formerly traces of a Danish earth-work at Bolsover.

At Elmlton, a village about 3 miles north-east of Bolsover, Jedediah Buxton was born, about the year 1705. His grandfather had been clergyman of the parish, and his father was school-master of the same place; but Jedediah was so illiterate that he could not even write, and his mental faculties, with one exception, were of a low order. He possessed, however, remarkable facility in performing arithmetical calculations; and when he fairly understood a problem, which it was not easy for him to do if it was a little complicated, he solved it with wonderful rapidity. He was altogether incapable of looking into the relations of things, except with respect to the number of parts of which they were composed. After hearing a sermon he knew nothing more of it than that it contained a certain number of words, which he had counted during its delivery. If a period of time were mentioned, he began calculating the number of minutes which it included; and if the size of any object were described, he would at once compute how many hair's-breadths it contained.

His ideas were comparatively childish; and his mind was only stored with a few constants which facilitated his calculations; such as the number of minutes in a year, and of hair's-breadths in a mile. His system of mental arithmetic was not founded upon any sound principles; in fact he could scarcely be said to have a system. He would, for instance, in order to ascertain the product of 478 multiplied by 100, proceed first to multiply it by 5 and then by 20, instead of at once adding a couple of ciphers. His condition in life appears to have been either that of a small land-owner or a day-labourer; but probably the former.

On the west of Chesterfield are Buxton, 24 miles; Chapel-en-le-Frith, through Tideswell, the same distance; Bakewell, 12 miles; and Chatsworth House, 10. On the south-east is Mansfield, 12 miles; on the north-east Worksop, 16 miles, both in Nottinghamshire; and Sheffield is 12 miles North. Chesterfield is in fact the centre of the road communications of North Derbyshire. Thus on the south are the roads from Derby and Alfreton; on the south-east the road from Mansfield; on the south-west the roads from Winster and Matlock; on the west those from Buxton, Chapel-en-le-Frith, Bakewell, Tideswell, and Castleton; on the north-east the road from Worksop; on the north that from Sheffield.

The road from Chesterfield to Sheffield passes through Dronfield, a market-town about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the

former and $6\frac{1}{2}$ from the latter. The parish is extensive, containing 15,580 acres, or more than 24 square miles. It contains, besides Dronfield town (population 1653 in 1831), the townships of Little Barlow, Coal Aston, and Unstone; the chapelries of Holmsfield and Dore, and the hamlet of Totley; the population of the whole parish was 3974. The parish church is situated on a hill on one side of the town. It has a fine tower and spire, chiefly in the decorated English style. The chancel has been very fine; it contains three rich stone stalls, the foliage of which is very beautiful; but the large east window has been deprived of its tracery. There are meeting-houses for Quakers, Wesleyans, and Independents.

There are some manufactures carried on at Dronfield, chiefly of iron goods, as cast-iron chains, nails, axes, chisels, and other edge-tools, common cutlery, and agricultural implements. The market is on Thursday, but is almost disused. There is a well-endowed free-school for 60 boys and 20 girls. The dependent districts of the parish have some manufactures similar to those of the town itself. Dore (which appears to include Totley) is a perpetual curacy of the yearly value of 90*l.*, in the gift of Earl Fitzwilliam; Holmsfield is also a perpetual curacy of the yearly value of 97*l.*, with a glebe-house.

Beauchief Abbey is just within the boundary of Derbyshire, in a pleasant vale on the left of the road. It was

founded in 1183, for Premonstratensian or White Canons, by Robert Fitz Ranulph, lord of Alfreton, said to have been one of the murderers of Thomas à Becket, in expiation of whose murder the abbey was built, and to whom, when canonized, it was dedicated. Its yearly revenues, at the dissolution, were 157*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.* gross, or 126*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* clear. The only part of the abbey now remaining is the west end of the conventual church, which is used as the chapel of the extra-parochial district of Beauchief. The architecture is plain, but the situation amidst woods and hills delightful. Dr. Pegge denies that Beauchief Abbey was erected in expiation of Becket's death, or that Fitz Ranulph had any connexion with that deed.

The country is very beautiful as we approach Sheffield. The nearest high lands are covered with lofty woods, beyond which are the distant moorlands extending westward. On the eastward are gently-rising grounds enclosed and cultivated, and northward appears the populous town of Sheffield. We enter Yorkshire at Heeley Bridge, over the River Sheaf, about a mile from Sheffield.

The most expeditious mode of reaching Sheffield, from most parts of Derbyshire, is to travel by the North Midland Railway to Rotherham, and then take the railway from that town to Sheffield.

We shall now return to the Chesterfield Station, on leaving which the course of the railway is nearly due

north for rather more than 2 miles, but on approaching the village of Whittington it bends in a direction almost due east towards Staveley, when it again assumes its northerly course. The railway, as well as the Chesterfield Canal, pursue the course of the Rother Valley; but a little beyond Staveley the former makes a deviation from this line, passing, by means of a tunnel, through a ridge which separates the Rother from an affluent which has its rise in Hardwick Park.

Whittington is a small village about a mile on the left between the railway and the Sheffield road. On Whittington Moor was a public-house, called the Revolution House, from its having been the place where the Earl of Danby (afterwards Duke of Leeds), the Earl (afterwards Duke) of Devonshire, and other friends of liberty, assembled to concert measures for effecting the Revolution of 1688. The moor was to have been their place of meeting, but a storm coming on, they repaired to a public-house then called the "Cock and Pynot" (Magpie). The centenary of the Revolution was celebrated here in 1788. The church contains a monument of Dr. Samuel Pegge, the antiquary, who was 45 years rector of the parish.

The eastern bend which the railway takes brings us near the village of Staveley, and to the

STAVELEY STATION,

3 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles from Chesterfield. Here and in the neighbourhood are many coal-

mines and extensive iron-works. The Chesterfield Canal passes through the village; there are tram-roads from the collieries; and everywhere are the signs of a spirit of active industry. After passing through a tunnel, and proceeding a short distance close to the River Rother, we perceive Renishaw Hall, the seat of Sir George Sitwell, Bart., and immediately reach

THE ECKINGTON STATION.

This station is 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Chesterfield, and about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ from the village of Eckington, which is on the left. The parish is extensive, and contained a population of 4000 in 1831, distributed in four townships. The manufacture of scythes, sickles, and other hardware is carried on in the parish. Renishaw Hall is about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile from the station. The principal road connected with the Eckington Station is that from Sheffield to Worksop, the former 8 miles distant, and the latter about 10. BARLBOROUGH HALL, 2 miles east of the station, is situated close to this road. The mansion is in the Elizabethan style, and is very pleasantly situated in a deer-park.

We are now about to conclude our railway trip, for at Beighton, 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ from the Eckington Station, and 38 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles from Leeds, the railway crosses the River Rother by a very large and substantial bridge, and enters Yorkshire. The present station at Beighton is a temporary wooden edifice. At Woodhouse Mill, nearly due east from Sheffield, and 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from Beighton,

there is also a station. If there were not a railway already in existence between Sheffield and Rotherham, the station at Woodhouse Mill would connect Sheffield with the North Midland line rather more conveniently than any other point, especially for all persons travelling to or from the south. At present the distance of 11 or 12 miles by railway from Beighton or Woodhouse Mill to Sheffield, *viâ* Rotherham, may be more expeditiously performed than by stopping at either of the first-mentioned places, and proceeding direct to Sheffield by the turnpike road, a distance

of 6 miles. The Sheffield and Rotherham Railway is not only a feeder of the North Midland line, but enjoys the advantages of a very active independent traffic between the two towns; but a railway line from Woodhouse Mill to Sheffield would have no such advantage, and would scarcely be profitable as a mere connecting link with the North Midland line, with little or no local traffic of its own. The Rotherham Station is therefore the one at which the traveller from the south, who intends to visit Sheffield, will find it most convenient to leave the line.

CHAPTER VI.

MATLOCK.

THE tourist whose destination is Matlock will leave the North Midland Railway at the AMBER GATE STATION, which is $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Derby and $13\frac{1}{2}$ from Chesterfield. We have before mentioned that omnibuses run in connexion with the principal trains, and that post-horses may be had at the new inn erected near the station. The road to Matlock from Amber Gate is at once wild and picturesque, passing through the valley of the Derwent, the sides of which are in some cases rugged and precipitous, and in others clothed with verdure, and crowned to the summit with the oak, the birch, and other trees: the prevailing character of the scene is, however, wild; and the traveller who has been accustomed to the quiet and gentle scenery of the southern counties will soon become delighted with the new features which the country here begins to present, and which, on the Heights of Abraham and Masson becoming visible, assume a grandeur to which he has been unaccustomed. The fine situation of Willersley Castle, the seat of Richard Arkwright, Esq., will call forth his admiration. Here the valley appears rich and smiling; the river and the Cromford Canal wind through the vale,

and the prospect is bounded by the distant eminences of the Peak. The Tor is just seen, and after passing the High Peak Railway we soon reach the entrance to Matlock Dale.

“Matlock Dale,” says Mr. Jewitt, in a little work called the ‘Matlock Companion,’ “is naturally a deep, narrow ravine, how produced, or by what convulsion, must be left to geologists to determine. One side is formed by lofty perpendicular limestone rocks, the other by the sloping sides of giant mountains; along the bottom runs the Derwent, sometimes pent up in a narrow channel, and obstructed by the fragments which have, from time to time, fallen from the beetling Tor, and sometimes spreading like a lucid lake, and reflecting as a mirror the beautiful but softened tints of the overhanging foliage.” The High Tor* is a huge rock, which rises almost perpen-

* The word *tor* is a Saxon one, from whence, according to the etymologists, comes our word *tower*. The Latin *turris*, the Saxon *tor*, and the English *tower*, appear to be related in their signification, meaning, in their original sense, something erected on an eminence. We have preserved the syllable *tor*, as we have many other words which are of what are termed Cimbro-Celtic and Teutonic or Gothic origin, in the names of many places of Britain.



[Matlock High Tor.]

dicularly from the Derwent to a height of upwards of 400 feet. The lower part is covered with foliage, but the upper part presents a broad bold front of grey limestone. It forms a part of the chain of rocks which bounds the river on the east, and from its superior height and boldness is one of the most remarkable of the objects of Matlock Dale, and is distinguished for its effect, even in the midst of scenery, all of which is celebrated for its picturesque beauty. On the opposite side is

Masson, a rock or mountain of greater elevation than the Tor, but inferior to it as a striking and picturesque object.

Matlock Village and Bath are situated in the dale, which extends for 2 miles north and south, and is bounded on each side by steep rocks, whose naked sides rise to the height of about 300 feet, having their summits sometimes bare and sometimes covered with wood. The High Tor and Masson tower above the rest. The Derwent flows through the dale, and its banks are lined with

trees, except where the rocks approach and rise almost perpendicularly from the water. Matlock is well known as one of our English favourite summer resorts for invalids and idlers, as well as of those who go, for recreation or information, to see the wonders of the Peak of Derbyshire,—the rocks, mines, and caverns, and other mountainous scenery of that truly singular and interesting region. The mineral springs and scenery of Matlock have created a pleasant village, composed of inns, lodging-houses, and bathing establishments. The Matlock waters were brought into notice towards the close of the seventeenth century, when a bath was paved and built. Mr. Bray, who made a tour in Derbyshire about 60 years ago, states that at Matlock he saw a man whose grandfather worked at the first building over the Old Bath, “and no carriage had then ever passed through the dale,—indeed none could have passed, the rocks at that time extending too near the edge of the river.” De Foe describes Matlock Dale as almost inaccessible in his time, from the want of a good road. In his ‘Tour [through England,’ he says, “This bath would be much more frequented than it is if a sad stony, mountainous road which leads to it, and no accommodation when you get there, did not hinder.” More recently it was praised for its retirement and seclusion, but the road from London to Manchester being carried through it, brought the place more into notice and a much larger accession of visitors than it

could otherwise have received. For some years the company visiting the Baths were chiefly from Liverpool and Manchester. The railway will effect a still greater change, and the beauties of Matlock will become impressed upon the minds of thousands who, but for the facilities of rapid travelling, would be compelled to pass their few days of relaxation nearer home.

The discovery of new springs led to the formation of other baths, and Matlock now ranks with other fashionable and well-frequented watering-places. The waters have a temperature of about 66° or 68° Fahrenheit. They differ from those of Buxton, and are about 14° lower; their properties resembling the Bristol waters, and, like them, they are useful in bilious disorders, in phthisis, diabetes, and other complaints. The usual time for drinking the waters and for bathing is before breakfast, or between breakfast and dinner. The price of a bath varies from 1s. to 2s. 6d.

The village of Matlock Bath stands in the centre of Matlock Dale, and occupies parts of the surrounding heights, but, except on the Museum Parade, there is nowhere an approach to a regular street. At this point, however, are situated the hotels and principal lodging-houses, and the museums for the sale of the mineral and fossil productions of Derbyshire. Mr. Jewitt, in his ‘Matlock Companion,’ describes, with much animation, the scene which here presents itself to the

spectator :—"Fronting the houses is one of the finest specimens of rock scenery imaginable, in which foliage of the richest kind harmonizes with the broad ivy-covered face of the Tor, or contrasts with the rugged projecting crags. The summit is elegantly feathered with trees of the lightest ramification ; tall elms and ashes rise from among the tangled underwood, and afford shelter for thousands of rooks and daws ; the Derwent, here a smooth and gentle stream, washes its base and reflects the rich colours of its front, and a green lawn, partly planted as a shrubbery, carries the eye from the road to the water." Mr. Rhodes remarks, in his 'Park Scenery,' that within Matlock Dale a greater portion of magnificent scenery is comprised than is perhaps anywhere to be found in the same space. The scene described by Mr. Jewitt did not fail to attract the admiration of Mr. Rhodes. He entered the vale from the north ; and after winding along the valley at the base of the High Tor, he came suddenly in sight of the hotels, museums, and lodging-houses about Matlock Bath :—"A more extraordinary, and, to a stranger, a more unexpected and fascinating scene seldom occurs. At the time we beheld it, it was a vision of enchantment, a prospect into the fairy regions of romance, where all that can delight the mind and excite admiration seemed to be assembled together. The stream, as it slowly swept round the wooded hill in the front of the mu-

seum, sparkled with the vivid reflections of the white houses and the lofty trees that here adorn its banks : carriages rolling along the road, and well-dressed ladies and gentlemen perambulating the dale in various groups, gave animation to the scene. The unexpected novelty of the scene produced sensations of delight ; but the hotels and all the elegant accommodations of Matlock Bath were soon lost in the contemplation of the hills, rocks, and woods, with which they are surrounded."

Here, then, the tourist may enjoy advantages which few places can boast,—pure and invigorating air, romantic and picturesque scenery, excellent accommodation at the hotels and boarding-houses, the benefit of baths and mineral waters, and the pleasures of society or solitude, as he may feel inclined. The geologist and mineralogist will find innumerable objects of interest under his eyes ; and if he extend his observations to the neighbourhood, he cannot fail to increase his knowledge of his favourite pursuit. Matlock is not only a place full of interest in itself, but it is the centre of a district, every part of which has its attractions. Horses and vehicles may be hired at a moderate rate ; but the principal places of attraction in this part of Derbyshire are within a distance which will permit the pedestrian to visit them, and thus to enjoy himself in a manner at once simple and independent, and, with proper care, perhaps the most healthful.

The usual amusement of strangers at Matlock consists in visiting the caverns and mines, the petrifying wells, and the rocks, guides to which are always in attendance. The gardens of Willersley Castle are open to visitors on two or three days in the week; boats may be hired for a sail on the Derwent; the Heights of Abraham and the High Tor are visited, and rural walks may be enjoyed which afford prospects of great beauty. The Rutland Cavern has been excavated by the hands of man through successive ages, and when lighted up, its appearance is very magnificent. This is the largest of the Matlock caverns. The Cumberland Cavern is the most interesting to the geologist. The Devonshire Cavern is remarkable for its roof, which is nearly flat, and its sides are nearly perpendicular. The visitor makes his egress at a different opening from the one by which he entered. The Fluor Cavern is the one from which the fluor spar is obtained. The Speedwell Mine contains fine stalactites and spars, and, like the Cumberland Cavern, is very interesting to the geologist. The Side Mine is under the High Tor, and contains a grotto, in which are to be found crystallizations of calcareous or dog-tooth spar, of unequalled beauty and richness. The charge for admission to these caverns and mines is 1s. for each individual (exclusive of a fee to the guides): an extra charge is made if blue or Bengal lights are used. At

the Petrifying Wells the process of petrification may be seen, objects which are put into them becoming soon encrusted by the limestone precipitated from the water as it evaporates. At the museums, two or three of which are on an extensive scale, the mineralogical productions of Derbyshire are on sale, worked up into vases and ornamental designs; and cabinets of specimens of spar, fossils, crystallizations, &c., may be purchased.

A ramble to the summit of Masson is one of the most delightful enjoyments of Matlock. A winding path leads up wooded steepes, and seats are provided at points commanding all the finest prospects. Mr. Rhodes states that the Heights of Abraham (the summit of Masson is so called) "command most interesting views over a vast extent of country. The eye ranges over a great portion of five counties, and looking eastward, it appears a plain to the sea." Westward are Hopton and Middleton Moors, and, carrying the eye to the opposite quarter, Wirksworth Moor, Cromford Moor, Crich Chace, Cliff and Stand, Tansley Moor, and Riber Hall pass successively in review; and between these leading features of the landscape there are glimpses of the beautiful vale of Derwent. The High Tor is 396 feet high, and it is therefore about 36 feet higher than the cross of St. Paul's Cathedral. Masson is double the height of the Tor, but its sides present the appearance of a bold and naked perpendicular wall of masonry,

which, from its extent, becomes really magnificent, and as interesting as it is grand from the sections of the strata which compose it being open to observation. The view from the High Tor is not remarkably striking, but the paths which lead to it are very beautiful.

The crags at Stonnis or "Stonehouse" are on the Wirksworth road, about 2 miles from Matlock. The views from them are magnificent, and command a great extent of country: but we will again quote the author of 'Peak Scenery':—"I stood (he remarks) on the top of Stonnis: masses of rock lay scattered at my feet; a grove of pines waved their dark branches over my head; far below, embosomed in an amphitheatre of hills, one of the finest landscapes that nature anywhere presents, was spread before me. The habitations of men, some near and others far apart, were scattered over the scene; but, in the contemplation of the woods and rocks of Matlock Dale, the windings of the Derwent, the pine-crowned Heights of Abraham, and the proud hill of Masson, they were all forgotten: the structures man had reared seemed as nothing amidst the beauty and grandeur of the works of God. I have scaled the highest eminences in the mountainous districts of Derbyshire, seen from their summits the sweet dales that repose in tranquil beauty at their base, marked the multitude of hills included within the wide horizon they command, and my heart has

thrilled with pleasure at the sight; but not an eminence that I ever before ascended, not a prospect, however rich and varied, which I thence descried, was at all comparable with the view from Stonnis. In that species of beauty which, in landscape scenery, approaches to grandeur, it is unequalled in Derbyshire. The parts of which it is composed are of the first order of fine things, and they are combined with a felicity that but rarely occurs in nature. Scarthin Rock, the woods of Willersley Castle, Matlock High Tor, the hills of Masson and Riber, are all noble objects; and the rude masses that constitute the foreground of the picture are thrown together, and grouped and coloured in a manner strikingly picturesque."

The town of Wirksworth, about a mile from Stonnis, has already been noticed, but it may be visited by the sojourner at Matlock, being only 3 miles distant. Alluding to its geological position, Mr. Adam states in his useful little guide-book entitled 'The Gem of the Peak,' that it is "beautifully situated on the slope of the limestone measures."

Bonsall, 2 miles from Matlock, is a picturesque mining village. The church is an ancient edifice, and in the centre of the village is a curious old cross. The walk from Matlock is very agreeable, and Mr. Jewitt observes of the view from the village, that it presents "one of the most interesting successions of mills, wheels, and dams, for various purposes, formed

by a mountain rill, that can anywhere be met with ; and this, skirted by high mantling rocks or rough stony mountains with a variety of foliage intermingled, will delight the eye and set the imagination to work to decide whether the beautiful or sublime most predominates."

The village of Matlock, 2 miles from Matlock Bath, is ancient, and is inhabited chiefly by persons employed in the neighbouring lead-mines, and in the cotton manufacture. The parish is extensive, and contains the villages of Matlock, Matlock Bath, Matlock Bank, Harston or Hearthstone, and Riber. There are fine views from Matlock Bank ; and Riber, 2 miles from Matlock, is, or rather was, a spot of considerable interest to the antiquarian. In Bray's 'Tour in Derbyshire,' published in 1783, there is a description of the cromlech here which resembled the Logan Stone of Cornwall. These cromlechs are the vestiges of our remotest British ancestors, and usually consisted of a large stone placed in the manner of a table, but in an inclined position, upon other stones set up on end. They are supposed by some of our antiquarians to be the remains of altars used for idolatrous worship. This monument of superstition no longer exists, having been broken to build stone fences ; but the top of Riber presents extensive views. Towards the west the High Tor and Masson are visible ; and in the extreme distance Axe-edge. Hill and valley, moorland and peak, the

river Derwent, with villages and farms, complete the landscape.

The "Romantic Rocks," a modern name which smacks somewhat too much of the want of taste of local guides,* are notwithstanding a very interesting series of fragments and masses, which the geologist especially will delight to investigate. They appear as if just torn asunder, "the angles exactly corresponding, so that if the spectator could by any possibility move them back, they would fit to the greatest nicety." (Adam's 'Gem of the Peak.') Mr. Jewitt, after observing that it is difficult to describe this singular group of rocks, nevertheless conveys a very fair idea of their appearance. "Imagine (he says) in a recess formed by the internal angle of two massive rocks, a number of gigantic obelisks, apparently composed of rude stones piled one upon another, irregularly tapering to a point, and totally detached from each other, and from the parent rock, rising perpendicularly to the height of 60 feet. Imagine this recess overhung with the foliage of the ash, the elm, or the hazel that jut out of the sides of the rock, and with the profusion of shrubs and plants which hang down from the fissures, receiving, instead of the light of day, a cold sepulchral gloom which adds a solemn interest to the scene,—and a faint but imperfect

* This is a fault almost characteristic of Matlock : thus we have Cupid's Cascade, Queen Dido's Cave, and some others nearly as tasteless and unexpressive.

picture will be formed in the mind of the Romantic Rocks, perhaps better designated by their former name of Dungeon Tors." Mr. Jewitt adds that "these natural obelisks, even taken singly, are interesting subjects both to the artist and to the botanist: to the former from the rich tints produced on the grey stone by the variety of lichens and mosses with which it is covered; and to the latter by the examination of these lichens, mosses, and other curious plants which are found within the recess. Altogether these rocks

produce the foreground of a picture rich in the strongest shade and embellished with plants of every tint, while it commands from its extreme altitude a distance for beauty, variety, and brilliancy indescribable."

We have now enumerated the principal sources of attraction which are to be found at Matlock and its immediate neighbourhood. The excursions which may be made from this point to more distant places will form the subject of the next chapter.

CHAPTER VII.

EXCURSIONS IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF MATLOCK.

TO CHATSWORTH.

CHATSWORTH and Haddon Hall are sometimes visited in one day's excursion, the former being 12 miles N. by W. of Matlock, and the latter 8 miles N.W. by W. The beauties and attractions of this part of Derbyshire are so thickly distributed, that there is some temptation to hurry over them; but if the tourist has sufficient time at his disposal, he will find it more advantageous to become well acquainted with the most striking scenes and objects. We will therefore assume that a visit to Chatsworth and Haddon will occupy one whole day.

The road is beneath the Tor, passing Matlock village on the left, and crossing Matlock Bridge. Between this point and Rowsley, a beautiful view occurs of Darley Dale. Soon after leaving Rowsley on the left the "Palace of the Peak" becomes visible, surrounded by the most beautiful trees and undulating ground, forming a prospect where nature and art seem to have vied with each other to produce the most happy effect. The woodland scenery of the park is graced

by the refreshing waters of the river Derwent, which passes through it, and over which an elegant stone bridge is thrown, built by Payne from a design said to be by Michael Angelo. Behind the house, which forms the middle distance in the picture, rises a gently sloping hill, shadowed by broad masses of thick foliage, and beyond are seen the romantic hills which skirt the Peak of Derbyshire.

We next pass the village of Beeley, the neighbourhood of which is famous for large mill-stones, which are sent to all parts of the kingdom. A private entrance to the park is next passed, and we soon reach the bridge over which the public road is carried. This public entrance is near the pretty little village of Edensor, but the unassuming appearance of the gate and the porter's lodge would not lead any one to imagine the magnificence which reigns within. Edensor is situated within the park, and here there is an excellent inn for the accommodation of visitors.

Chatsworth was among the domains originally given by William the Conqueror to William Peveril, one of his

attendants, but it afterwards passed into the noble family of Cavendish, and has ever been a favourite residence of the earls and dukes of Devonshire. The plan of the present building was the production of William Talman, a native of Wiltshire, who was comptroller of the works in the reign of William III.; and the greater portion was built under his superintendence; but the whole extent of the original design has only been carried out by the present duke and his predecessor, who have not only completed the intentions of the architect, but have added considerably to the original plans, and improved the appearance of the whole. Talman was also the architect of Denham House, Gloucestershire, and old Thoresby House in Nottinghamshire.

Chatsworth was for some time the residence or prison of Mary Queen of Scots, a circumstance which has caused her name to be given to a suite of apartments in the building, which, however, we need scarcely say, she never could have occupied. It was here also that Hobbes, "the great Leviathan," passed many of his days, having early in life been received into the Devonshire family, and retained its confidence to his death. This hospitable domain was also, for a short period, the residence of Marshal Tallard, who was taken prisoner by the Duke of Marlborough at the battle of Blenheim. On taking leave of the Duke of Devonshire, after his visit, he is reported to have said, with the

happy politeness of his nation, "When I return to France, and reckon up the days of my captivity in England, I shall leave out all those I have spent at Chatsworth."

The house is composed of four nearly equal sides, with an open quadrangular court within, forming the portion first completed, but to this have since been added extensive wings and additional buildings. The sides of the court have open balconies, guarded by stone balustrades, which are divided into different sections by 22 intervening parts forming pedestals, on which are placed busts, carved in stone, representing some of the most distinguished men of the reign of Queen Anne. The middle of the court is occupied by a marble statue of Arion seated on the back of a dolphin, round which the clear water of a fountain is continually playing, falling into a capacious basin of Derbyshire marble below. This figure is sometimes called Orpheus, but it seems more probable, as suggested by Mr. Rhodes, that it was intended to represent Arion, the musician and poet of Lesbos. There are also several other sculptures in the court, besides the ornamental carvings of the building, the best of which however (on the exterior) are those on the principal front of the house, which presents a very imposing appearance.

But however faultless a building may be considered, there are never wanting critics who pretend to discover imperfections, which only exist



[Chatsworth.]

in their own minds. Mr. Rhodes, in his elegant delineation of 'Peak Scenery,' mentions that he "once heard an eminent artist remark, that the principal fault in Chatsworth was an apparent want of apartments suited for the accommodation of the domestics of so princely a mansion. It is a palace to the eye, where every part seems alike fitted for the noble owner and his guests only, and on beholding it the spectator is naturally led to inquire where the servants of such an establishment are to abide." We doubt if such reflections would be made by any but a professional person, and we should imagine that the art to conceal or disguise the residences of the domestics, or the places where domestic occupations are carried on, is of paramount importance in the construction of a building in which every part should claim the admiration of the spectator, and, where successfully exhibited, should claim the encomium rather than the blame of all who aspire to architectural taste.

The rooms of this palace are generally spacious and lofty, some of them hung with tapestry, and all elegantly furnished; but in the decorations of those parts of the mansion which have been left in their original state, the chaster taste of the present day has to lament the employment of artists, who, although fashionable in their time, are now justly condemned for the flutter and gaudiness of their productions. We allude to the pictures by Verrio and Laguerre (whom he employed as

his assistant), which adorn, or rather disfigure the staircases, the ceilings, and walls of so many apartments at Chatsworth. Even the chapel is not free from the meretricious productions of this school. But the looseness of design and profusion of ornament, which are the blemish of these pictures, become objects of the highest admiration when displayed under the chisel of the carver in wood or stone. The sober colour of the material takes away from the gaudiness of appearance, and the knowledge of the difficulties which have been encountered in the production of so unexpected an effect from its solid and unyielding nature, increases the pleasure with which we witness the result of the artist's labours. At Chatsworth are some of the finest specimens of the carving of Grinlin Gibbons and Samuel Watson, two artists nearly equal in talent, if not in fame. Some of the most beautiful specimens of this art at Chatsworth are by the former artist, but the greater portion is by Watson, whose receipts for the sums paid for the work are still preserved.

Nothing can be imagined more beautiful than the carvings which decorate the walls of Chatsworth. There is, particularly, a net containing dead game, by Gibbons, which exhibits the perfection of the art; while fruit and flowers, carved with a delicacy which rivals the productions of Nature herself, are flung around in the most graceful manner; here hanging in elegant festoons from the ceiling, there drop-

ping down the walls and sides of the doors, as though Pomona and Flora had mingled their treasures, and made Chatsworth their storehouse.

The pictures in the possession of the Duke of Devonshire at Chatsworth are not very numerous, but there is a long gallery near the entrance-hall lined with several hundreds of fine drawings and sketches by the old masters; and there are several fine statues, principally collected by the present duke—among them the celebrated figure of the mother of Napoleon, by Canova, and the exquisite bust of Petrarch's Laura, by the same sculptor, both of which are in the library. This magnificent room is worthy the valuable collection of books which it contains; and besides the statues and pictures with which it is adorned, it contains two porphyry vases, received from Russia, which, on account of their size and beauty, attract the attention of every visitor.

The fine park which surrounds the house, and the gardens teeming with everything rare and beautiful which the floriculturist could desire, have, under the fostering care of the Duke of Devonshire, whose taste on such matters is appreciated by all engaged in similar pursuits, become among the most celebrated in the kingdom for the beauty and exquisite order of their arrangements.

We will now, however, briefly notice the apartments through which visitors are shown. Entering the vestibule, which contains busts and figures

from the antique, we pass by a corridor into the great hall, which is decorated with paintings by Verrio and Laguerre, representing the most remarkable events in the life of Cæsar. The State Apartments are next visited. In these rooms are the celebrated carvings of game, fish, fruit, flowers, &c., which have rendered Gibbons so famous in this department of art. The ceilings are enriched with a series of allegorical paintings by Verrio. The dining-room, drawing-room, music-room, and state bed-room, are comprised in this suite, the entire length of which is 190 feet. The south galleries contain nearly 1000 original drawings by the most eminent masters of the Italian, Venetian, Flemish, and Spanish schools of art. This collection is quite unique in its way. The billiard-room contains Landseer's fine picture of "Bolton Abbey," in the olden time, and numerous other paintings. The chapel is wainscoted and seated with cedar, the fine scent of which is immediately perceived on entering. It abounds in carved and sculptured ornaments, which are appropriate to the place, but it is also crowded with paintings which break the chastity of its appearance. When paintings are introduced into places of this character, they should reflect the dignity and purity of the religion the temple of which they are to grace; here, however, the productions of Verrio's pencil distract the attention and lead the thoughts from the contemplation of religion to the follies of

the world ; for although the chapel at Chatsworth boasts of the master-piece of Verrio, the glitter of art so supercedes the sentiment of nature, that little of the latter finds its way to the mind. That great satirist of the vices of mankind, who censured all—but himself—for the follies they were guilty of, has not let the productions of these painters escape his lash—

“ And now the chapel’s silver bells you hear,
That summon you to all the pride of prayer ;
Light quirks of music, broken and uneven,
Make the soul dance upon a jig to heaven.
On painted ceilings you devoutly stare,
Where sprawl the saints of Verrio and Laguerre.”

The series of rooms called the Drawing-room suite, with the library, and the apartments in the new wing, form a connected suite extending over an area of nearly 750 feet long. These rooms are furnished in a style of elegant and costly magnificence, and contain a few splendid pictures, though the collection is not numerous. The library is about 90 feet by 22, with painted ceiling by Louis Charon. The ceiling of the next room, which is called the Ante-library, is painted by Hayter and Landseer. Between this and the dining-room is a small room with a highly-ornamented dome supported by columns of oriental alabaster with pedestals and capitals of great beauty. The dining-room is about 58 feet by 30 feet, and 25 feet in height. The sideboards are formed of very beautiful slabs, mounted on richly embossed and burnished gold frames. The two chimney-pieces are very beautiful, and are sculptured with

figures of the size of life by Westmacott, jun., and Sievier. The room between the drawing-room and sculpture-gallery is fitted up for the accommodation of a musical band.

If the collection of pictures at Chatsworth be surpassed in many other of our noble mansions, it excels them in works of sculpture. The sculpture-gallery is a very fine apartment, lighted from the top. The walls are of polished variegated grit-stone, and have that simplicity of tone and colour so well calculated to heighten the effect of the many exquisite works of art in this exhibition. Some of them are by Canova, Thorwaldsen, Chantry, Wyatt, Westmacott, and other distinguished foreign and native artists. The vases, columns, pedestals, obelisks, brackets, slabs, are many of them objects of great beauty, either from their exquisite workmanship, or the beauty of the material, or from these combined. The various objects of interest will be pointed out to visitors, and we must now leave this room, which is certainly the glory of Chatsworth.

The orangery is the next in succession. It is 180 feet long, 27 wide, and 21 feet high, lighted by a glass roof and by 11 windows of plate-glass. Some of the trees were selected from the fine orangery of the Empress Josephine at Malmaison. There are three specimens of *Rhododendron Arboreum*, one of which bore upwards of 2000 flowers in the summer of 1840. Some beautiful bassi-relievi are in this room as well as in the sculpture-gallery. At

the northern end of the orangery there is a communication with the baths and ball-room. Over this is an open temple which commands very extensive prospects. The distance from the bath-lobby to the great drawing-room is 557 feet; and as all the doors of the suites of rooms comprised between these two points are of the same width, and opposite each other, a vista of singular length and beauty is disclosed.

A flight of steps leads from the orangery to the flower-garden. On each side of the descent are representations of the Dogs of Alcibiades, and the extremity of each balustrade is occupied by a splendid vase of Swedish porphyry beautifully spotted with crystals of feldspar and highly polished. A carriage-drive leads to the Grand Conservatory and Arboretum; and, in another direction, we descend by a flight of steps to the green-house. The lawn in front of the green-house contains beds of shrubs and flowers laid out in the oriental style, and there are 16 busts on pedestals occupying the sides of the walks. One of the figures is a colossal statue of Flora; and there are two figures of Isis and Osiris in granite, from the Great Temple at Carnac.

The Water-works and the Great Cascade were designed a century ago by a French engineer, and once gave great celebrity to Chatsworth, but the taste for playthings of this kind has passed away, and they now excite little interest. They are situated to the south and south-east of the house, and

when in play, a vast body of water rises from a square building, surmounted by a dome ornamented with lions' heads, dolphins, sea-nymphs, and other figures, through which it falls into a basin below, and then descends a series of 24 ledges for about 300 yards, when the stream disappears amidst masses of rock, and passes beneath the lawns to the river. The "Willow Tree" consists of a series of jets d'eau, the pipes of which are in the form of a decayed tree. One of the fountains opposite the south front throws up the water 90 feet. A Cyclopean aqueduct is now constructing, which is designed, by a fall of about 150 feet, near the first reservoir, to form a connecting link with the water-works. Mr. Adam, in the 'Gem of the Peak,' states that the aqueduct "is being constructed of the loose blocks of the grit-stone which abound on the cliff, and no mortar or tool-mark is suffered to appear on the exterior. The elevation of the last arch which was formed [there are several now completed] is about 79 feet."

We now proceed to the Grand Conservatory (300 feet long by 145 feet wide) by a winding carriage-road, and enter by an archway over which a terrace-walk is carried, extending round the whole of the conservatory, and planted on each side. "The elevation of the central coved or arched roof is 67 feet, with a span of about 70 feet, resting on 2 rows of elegant iron pillars 28 feet high, and about equally dividing the building." Such is the

scale of this magnificent Conservatory, which, from an elevation of about 5 or 6 feet from the ground, is one mass of glass frames. Each plate of glass, about 2 feet long by 4 inches wide, is placed diagonally to that of the horizontal plane, in order to resist the effect of hail-storms. The surface of the interior is undulating, and comprises an area of about an acre, in the centre of which is a carriage-road, the plants being distributed in open borders, each class in the soil peculiar to it, and the degree of temperature is applied and regulated in a manner which is most conducive to the healthy and flourishing state of each class of plants in the different beds. The tubes for conveying hot and cold water are said to be about six miles in length. A view of the whole of the interior may be obtained from a circular gallery at the base of the dome, the access to which is by a series of rustic steps amidst arches and rock-work of a similar character, which winds over an elevated piece of ground covered with the choicest shrubs and plants. Mr. Adam says that a tunnel with a line of rails is also carried round the whole exterior for the purpose of obtaining access to the stoves and the pipes for conveying water. To realize an idea of the conservatory at Chatsworth, the best plan is to visit it. Nothing of the kind was ever before planned on so gigantic a scale.

The Arboretum covers several acres, is sheltered and protected from the northern and eastern winds; and here

exotic trees and shrubs are becoming naturalized under the scientific care of Mr. Paxton, the principal horticulturist. The *jardins à potager* are 12 acres in extent, and contain 22 hot-houses and numerous forcing-pits.

And now, having beheld the chief features of that princely magnificence for which Chatsworth is so highly celebrated, we would fain linger within its domains, which abound with picturesque and romantic views. Mr. Rhodes, in speaking of the beautiful views which abound at Chatsworth, mentions one with which he was particularly pleased, in the following manner:—"A little to the left was the building, backed with broad and ample foliage; cattle reposing in groups on the bank of the river, or cooling themselves in the stream, adorned the foreground; and the middle and remote distances, which were ornamented with a palace, a bridge, and towers and temples, disclosed altogether a scene as rich and as lovely as the fancy of Claude Lorraine ever portrayed when under the influence of his happiest inspirations. Yet the foreground had more of Berghem than of Claude in it: the respective features which constitute the peculiar charms of excellence of these great masters were most harmoniously combined; every part was in character, and the whole was faithful to nature."

The road from Chatsworth to Bake-well, to which place we will now conduct the tourist, is equally striking for its beauties. Mr. Adam, who pos-

sesses a discriminating taste for the picturesque, and extensive geological and mineralogical attainments, remarks, after leaving Edensor inn:—"On attaining the elevated ground, the ridges and peaks of the moorland, which were partly hidden by the beautiful knolls of the park, were laid open before us, in all their blackness, loftiness, and massive outline, skirting the horizon to the east and north for many miles. The crags of the grit are most imposing, having such a gloomy appearance. The bare faces and the broken fragments are strewn thickly, like hailstones, on the shelving sides of their elevated escarpments and in the deep ravines which traverse them, and assume a very dark colour by oxidation, owing partly to the decayed moss and heath which cover them. This is particularly the case on each side of the road seen to the eastward, which winds its way under the black crags and over the high moors to Sheffield. Tracing the ridges to the northward, the eye is carried forward to Calver, Middleton Dale, and to the high mountains of the Peak by Castleton: to the westward the bold limestone ridge of Longstone Edge is very striking."

The distance from Chatsworth to Bakewell is not more than 4 miles; but the usual plan is to proceed by Pilsley, and crossing the Sheffield and Bakewell road, to keep to the north of Bakewell to Ashford and Monsal Dale. The Earl of Newburgh has a seat near the village of Hassop, about

a mile distant from our present course. ASHFORD is a chapelry within the extensive parish of Bakewell, and is situated at the extremity of the Demon's Dale, though there is little of the wildness which would render such a name appropriate, the scenery of this part of Derbyshire being in fact of a kind very different from that of the bleak and rugged district which it so immediately adjoins. The Wye runs through the village, which, from its low situation, is frequently called Ashford-in-the-Water. The population is about 700, who are employed in agriculture, the cotton manufacture, and in the marble-works. These works were established by Mr. Watson, of Bakewell, about a century ago, for sawing and polishing the black and grey marbles found in the vicinity. They were next in the hands of Mr. John Platt, architect, of Rotherham; then of Mr. Brown, of Derby; and they are now in the possession of Oldfield and Co. The process of sawing, grinding, and polishing the marbles is by massive wooden machines which are put in motion by a water-wheel. From the quarry on the opposite side of the Wye is obtained the finest and purest black marble in the world. Mr. Adam says:—"The present quarry has a bearing of at least 40 feet above it of bad measures, as they are called, and the good black consists of 9 beds, varying from 3 to 9 inches in thickness, with thin alternating beds of shale and chert or black flint, sometimes also existing in black nodules.

It is difficult to raise a perfect slab of more than 6 or 7 feet long and from 2 to 5 feet wide." Adam and Co. have workshops at Ashford, where they prepare the productions of foreign as well as the Derbyshire quarries, which are worked into objects of ornament and use. The neighbourhood of Ashbourn is interesting to the geologist, and the Wye is a great attraction to the angler and the artist. Ashford Hall is the residence of the Hon. G. H. Cavendish, M.P. for North Derbyshire.

Monsal Dale bursts suddenly upon the sight in passing from Ashford to Wardlow. This spot presents one of the most delightful scenes in Derbyshire. It is a verdant and smiling landscape surrounded by barren and bleak hills. The authoress of 'Vignettes of Derbyshire' remarks:—"The Wye seems to have changed its characteristics under the influence of this sylvan vale, and no longer foams over a rocky channel or forces its way through narrow defiles, but expands its glossy surface to the smooth banks of the beautiful meadow-land that divide it from the base of the mountain. Two or three rustic dwellings, in perfect harmony with the scene, diversify the level of the valley: they are shaded by the finest ash-trees that grow in Derbyshire, whilst their descendants grace the rising hills in little groups or single trees, and throw their shadows on the bright green turf from whence they spring; the mountains rising above them, from which the

rocks start in light pinnacles or rounded turrets, the shining ivy at all seasons of the year decking their silver sides with its evergreen beauty. The river, after having spread itself in a beautiful expanse, winds eastward out of the dale, its termination hid by the projecting headland." The next opening of the dale is called Cressbrook Dale. On the heights which overlook Monsal Dale was a large barrow, about 160 feet in circumference, which contained several human skeletons, urns of coarse clay, slightly baked, in which were burnt bones, beaks of birds, &c. Arrow-heads of flint were found, and the whole remains were evidently of a high antiquity. It is nearly half a century since the barrow was destroyed for the sake of obtaining the masses of limestone used in its construction.

Again passing through Ashford we reach Bakewell, a place of great antiquity. It is first mentioned in the reign of Edward the Elder, who, according to the Saxon Chronicle, in the year 924 marched with his army from Nottingham to Badecanwillan, which was the original name of Bakewell. Edward, in the same year, ordered a "castle" to be built in the neighbourhood, which has generally been translated a burgh or town (see Lysons's 'Magna Britannia,' vol. v. p. 24). The Castle Hill is a knoll on the east bank of the River Wye, opposite the bridge: it retains traces of the keep, &c. Bakewell stands on the west bank of the Wye, about 2 miles above its influx into the Derwent. According to Camden, it

derives its name from a mineral spring and an ancient bath in the place, which are supposed to have been known to the Romans. "The latter spring," says the same authority, "bubbles up warm water, which is found by experience to be good for the stomach, nerves, and the whole body." In the 'Domesday Survey' the name of the place is written *Badequella*, and was soon afterwards corrupted to that of *Bauquelle*, whence the change to its present name was very easy and natural. There is no evidence to prove that Bakewell was a Roman *station*. A Roman altar discovered in the meadows about a mile south of Bakewell, near Haddon, is at present in the porch of the old dining-room at Haddon.

William the Conqueror gave Bakewell to his natural son William Peveril. The son of the latter having forfeited all his heritable property in the reign of Henry II., King John, soon after his accession to the throne, granted the manor of Bakewell to Ralph Gernon, in whose family it remained for some time. From the Gernons it came by marriage ultimately to Sir Roger Wentworth, who sold it, in the reign of Henry VII., to the Vernon family, who afterwards disposed of it to the Duke of Rutland, in which family it still remains. Bakewell had a bailiff and burgesses in the time of Elizabeth, but it never sent members to parliament. In the town there is a cotton manufactory, established by the late Sir R. Arkwright, which

carries on business to a considerable extent. A number of the inhabitants are employed in the lead-mines and stone-quarries which are found in the neighbourhood. The parish church, which is dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient and handsome structure situated on an eminence. The workmanship exhibits specimens of the style of three different periods. It is built in the form of a cross, and had once an octagonal tower in the centre, from which a lofty spire rose; but the tower and spire have been taken down. The western part of the nave is of plain Saxon architecture; but the external arch of the west door-way is enriched with Saxon ornaments. The rest of the building is in the Gothic style. The west part of the present church is probably as old as the eleventh century. Part of it was built in the thirteenth, part in the fourteenth, but the greatest part in the fifteenth century. A very liberal subscription has been made towards effecting the thorough repair and restoration of this ancient edifice. In the interior of the church, against an arch on the south side of the nave, is a very curious monument to the memory of Sir Godfrey Foljambe and his lady. The former died in 1376 and the latter in 1383. They were the founders of a chantry in Bakewell in the reign of Henry III., which was destroyed at the Reformation. The monument, though somewhat defaced by time, is still remarkably beautiful. The arms upon it are evidently those of Foljambe and Dar-

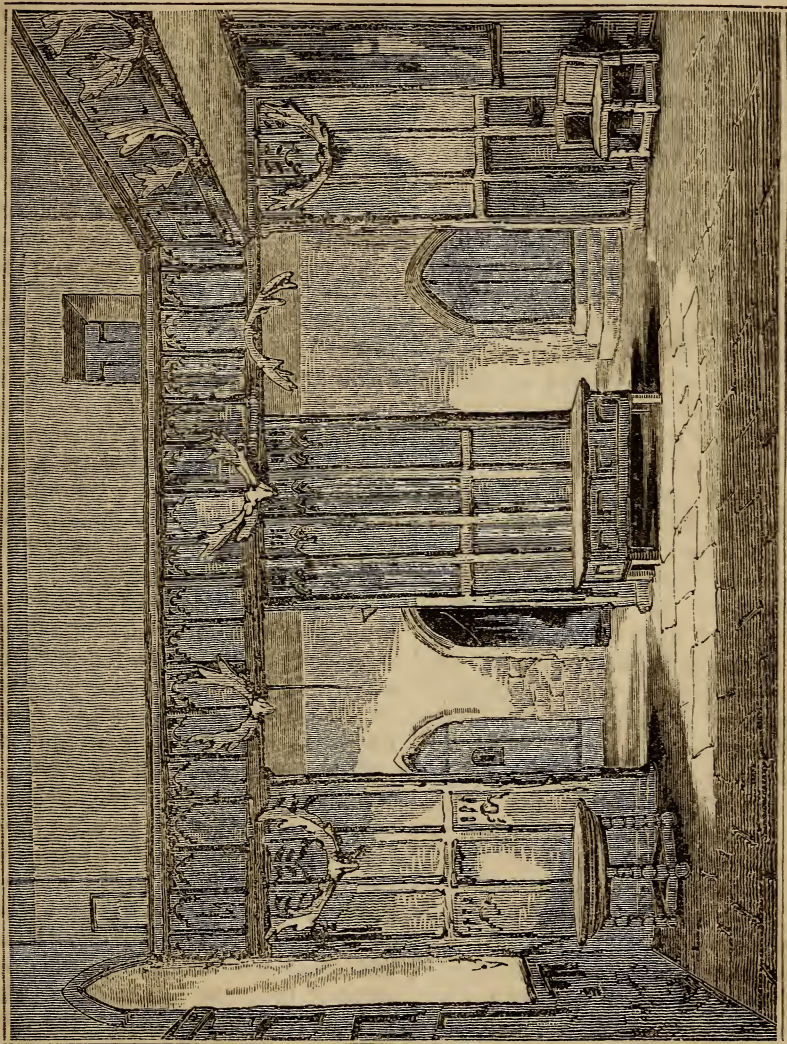
ley. The figures are half-length, and rather smaller than life. They are carved in alabaster in alto-relievo, under a canopy. In the vestry, within the south transept of the church, is a monument with the effigies in alabaster of a knight in plate armour, mail gorget, and pointed helmet, with a richly-ornamented bandeau, his pillow supported by angels. According to tradition, and the almost unanimous opinion of antiquarians, this monument is that of Sir Thomas Wendesley, generally called Wensley, who lost his life in the reign of Henry IV., at the battle of Shrewsbury. In the middle of the chancel are the tombs of several individuals of distinction.

In the parish of Bakewell, which is the most extensive in the county, being more than 20 miles in length and upwards of 8 in breadth, there are 9 parochial chapelries. The parish comprehends 15 townships, and contained in 1831 a population of 9503. The population of the township of Bakewell at the same period was 1898. The parish is stated in the 'Domesday Survey' to have had two priests. In the first year of his reign, King John granted the church of Bakewell, then collegiate, with its prebends and other appurtenances, to the canons of Lichfield, to whom it was afterwards appropriated. At that time there were three priests who constantly officiated in the church, and for whom a sufficient maintenance was provided. In consequence of the above grant, one of the prebendaries of Lichfield engaged

to say mass for the souls of the king and his ancestors, in the cathedral of that city. In the year 1280 a complaint was made to the then Archbishop of Canterbury, that the deacon and sub-deacon of the church of Bakewell, then celebrated for its riches, were so indifferently provided for, that they were obliged to beg their bread, in consequence of which that prelate ordained, in the same year, that they should eat at the vicar's table, in consideration of which, he was allowed 10 marks per annum out of the rectory, in addition to the 20 marks which he previously received yearly for the performance of his clerical duties. The annual allowance to the deacon for clothes was a mark, and 10s. were given to the sub-deacon for the same purpose. The patronage of the vicarage of Bakewell still belongs to the dean and chapter of Lichfield.

The weekly market of Bakewell was formerly held on Monday; but for the last 30 years it has been held on Friday. Very little business of any kind is done in it. Bakewell has a free-school of ancient date, which is now kept in the town-hall.

The nearest station on the North Midland Railway is at Chesterfield, 12 miles from Bakewell (to which there is an omnibus which meets some of the principal trains): Sheffield is 16 miles distant; Buxton 12, Castleton 16, Matlock 10, Derby 27, and London 153. Leaving Bakewell, on our return to Matlock, we soon reach Had-don Hall, situated about 2 miles south



[Haddon Hall.]

of Bakewell, on a bold eminence which rises on the east side of the River Wye, and overlooks the pleasant vale of Haddon. The great charm of Haddon consists in the complete picture which it affords of the ancient baronial residence, with glimpses of the modes of life which were peculiar to the age in which it was erected. Though not now inhabited, it is in complete repair.

The high turrets and embattlements of this mansion, when beheld from a distance, give it the resemblance of a fortress. It consists of numerous apartments and offices, erected at different periods, and surrounding two paved quadrangular courts. The most ancient part is the tower over the gateway, on the east side of the upper quadrangle, and was probably built about the reign of Edward III.; but there is no evidence by which its precise date can be ascertained. The chapel is of the time of Henry VI., and the painted glass in one of the windows affords the date "Millesimo ccccxxvii," or 1427: and the tower at the north-west corner, on which are the arms of the Vernons, Pipes, &c., is nearly of the same period. The gallery was erected in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, after the death of Sir George Vernon; but no part of the building is of a date later than the sixteenth century.

The principal entrance, at the north-west angle, is under a high tower, through a large arched gateway that leads by a flight of angular steps into the great court. Near the middle of

the east side of the latter is a second flight of steps communicating with the great porch, over the door of which are two shields of arms carved in stone. On the right of the passage leading from the porch is the great hall, having a communication with the grand staircase and state apartments; and on the left, ranging in a line, are four large doorways, with great pointed stone arches, which connect with the kitchen, buttery, wine-cellar, and numerous small upper apartments that appear to have been used as lodging-rooms for the guests and their retainers. In the kitchen are two vast fire-places with irons for a prodigious number of spits, various stores, great double ranges of dressers, an enormous chopping block, &c. Adjoining the kitchen are various lesser rooms, for larders and other purposes.

The hall itself must have been the great public dining-room, for there is no other apartment in the building sufficiently spacious for the purpose. At the upper end is a raised floor, where the table for the lord and his principal guests was spread; and on two sides is a gallery supported on pillars. From the south-east corner is a passage leading to the great staircase, formed of huge blocks of stone rudely jointed; at the top of which, on the right, is a large apartment hung with arras, and behind it a little door opening into the hall-gallery. The hall was built before 1452. The dining-room was erected at a later period, when some change had taken place in

the forms of society, and the baron dined in the hall only on festive occasions.

On the left of the passage, at the head of the stairs, five or six very large semicircular steps, formed of solid timber, lead to the long gallery, which occupies the whole south side of the second court, and is 110 feet in length and 17 wide; but the height, which is only 15 feet, detracts considerably from its appearance. The flooring is of oak planks, which tradition states to have been cut out of a single tree that grew in the garden. The wainscoting is likewise of oak, and is curiously ornamented. The frieze exhibits carvings of boars' heads, thistles, and roses. In the midst of the gallery is a great square recess, besides several bay windows ornamented with armorial escutcheons. Near the end of the gallery there is a short passage that opens into a room having a frieze and cornice of rough plaster, adorned with peacocks' and boars' heads in alternate succession: an adjoining apartment is ornamented in the same manner; and over the chimney is a very large bas-relief of Orpheus charming the beasts, of similar composition. All the principal rooms, except the gallery, were hung with loose arras, a great part of which still remains; and the doors were concealed everywhere behind the hangings, so that the tapestry was to be lifted up to enable a person to pass in and out; but, for the sake of convenience, there were great iron hooks, (many of which are still in their places,) by means of

which it might be occasionally held back. The doors being thus concealed, nothing can be conceived more ill-fashioned than their workmanship. Few of them fit tolerably close; and wooden bolts, rude bars, and iron hasps, are in general their best and only fastenings.

The chapel is on the south-west angle of the great court. It has a body and two aisles, divided from the former by pillars and pointed arches. The windows afford some good remains of painted glass. By the side of the altar is a niche and basin for holy water. An ancient stone font is likewise preserved there. Near the entrance of the chapel stands a Roman altar about 3 feet high, said to have been dug up near Bakewell. The chaplain's room is an interesting old place. Here are a buckskin doublet, pewter plates and dishes, a match-lock of the seventeenth century, the chapel-bell, an old cradle, and other things calculated to convey an idea of the mode of living above two centuries ago. The hearth is encircled with a stone raised about three inches above the floor to serve as a fender.

The park originally connected with this mansion was ploughed up and cultivated above 60 years since. The gardens consist chiefly of terraces, ranged one above another, each having a sort of stone balustrade. The prospects from the leads and the watch-tower are extremely fine; and in the vicinity of the house is a sweeping group of luxuriant old trees.

This manor of Haddon was, soon

after the Conquest, the property of the Avenells, by the marriages of whose co-heirs it became divided between the families of Vernon and Basset in the reign of Richard I. But in the time of Henry VI. the estate had become the sole property of Sir Richard Vernon, whose last male heir, Sir George Vernon, who died in the seventh year of Queen Elizabeth, became so distinguished by his hospitality and magnificent mode of living, that he was locally called "the King of the Peak." By the marriage of one of this person's heiresses, who inherited the estate of Haddon, it came into the family of Manners, in which it still remains, being the property of the Duke of Rutland. The hall remained the principal residence of this family until it was superseded, at the beginning of the last century, by Belvoir Castle, in Leicestershire. In the time of the first Duke of Rutland (so created by Queen Anne) seven score servants were maintained at Haddon Hall, and the house was kept open in the true style of old English hospitality during twelve days after Christmas. Since then the scenes of ancient hospitality and revelry have only occasionally been renewed within its venerable walls.

The Duke of Rutland has a shooting seat at Stanton Woodhouse, in Darley Dale, about half an hour's walk from Haddon. It is situated on a natural terrace overlooking this beautiful dale, which extends from the gates of Chatsworth to Matlock. The characteristic features of the dale are de-

scribed in Mrs. Sterndale's 'Vignettes' as consisting of "little cottages nestling beneath their elmy tufts; the sparry road winding along the course of the river; the handsome stone bridge of several arches that unites its banks, and the rising mountains on the opposite side, partially covered with pines and terminating in heathy moors."

The road descends from Stanton Woodhouse to the village of Rowsley, which is about a mile distant, where there is an excellent inn which is much frequented in the season by anglers. The Wye flows into the Derwent a little below the village. Chatsworth is 3 miles distant and Haddon $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile. Crossing Rowsley Bridge we soon reach Matlock.

SECOND EXCURSION—TO DOVE DALE AND ASHBOURN.

This excursion will occupy the pedestrian tourist two days, but it may easily be made in one day either on horseback or in a carriage. The distance to Dove Dale from Matlock is 13 miles, through a very delightful country. The road lies through Cromford, past Grange Mill, over Brassington Moor, under the High Peak Railway, and past Bradbourn Mill, then fording the Schoo, a tributary of the Dove, to TISSINGTON. At this little village there lingers a peculiarly graceful custom, one of those poetical usages of the olden time which have almost departed from the country, and the loss of which none could fail to regret were it not a necessary result of that risen standard in

the every-day enjoyments of the people, which, by affording many objects to interest the mind that did not formerly exist, and by diminishing the distance between the pleasures of ordinary and festival days, weakens the stimulus to their observance. The custom which gave occasion to this remark is thus described in the 'Peak Scenery':—"An ancient custom still prevails in the village of Tissington, to which, indeed, it appears to be confined, for I have not met with any thing of a similar description in any other part of Derbyshire. It is denominated 'Well-flowering,' and Holy Thursday is devoted to the rites and ceremonies of this elegant custom. This day is regarded as a festival, and all the wells in the place, five in number, are decorated with wreaths and garlands of newly-gathered flowers disposed in various devices. Sometimes boards are used, which are cut into the figure intended to be represented, and covered with moist clay, into which the stems of the flowers are inserted to preserve their freshness; and they are so arranged as to form a beautiful mosaic work, often tasteful in design and vivid in colouring. The boards thus adorned are so placed in the spring that the water appears to issue from amongst beds of flowers. On this occasion the villagers put on their best attire, and open their houses to their friends. There is a service at the church, where a sermon is preached; afterwards a procession takes place, and the wells are visited in succession;

the psalms for the day, the epistle and gospel are read, one at each well, and the whole concludes with a hymn, which is sung by the church-singers, accompanied by a band of music. After this the people separate, and the remainder of the day is spent in holiday pastimes." Mr. Adam states that the same custom, which was once more general in Derbyshire, has been revived of late years at Wirksworth and Youghreave.

Tissington Hall, the seat of Sir Henry Fitzherbert, is a fine old mansion with a good avenue of lime-trees. The Rev. Richard Grave, author of the 'Spiritual Quixote,' who resided some time in the Fitzherbert family, laid some of the scenes of his work in this neighbourhood. About 2 miles from the hall is the village of THORP, where a guide may be obtained. The entrance to Dove Dale is within a very short distance of the village.

Of the varied scenery for which Derbyshire is so much celebrated, its numerous dales form the most beautiful and interesting portion. The first in size as well as beauty is the far-famed and romantic Dove Dale, so called from the River Dove, which pours its waters through it. On entering this enchanting spot, the sudden change of scenery from that of the surrounding country is powerfully striking. The brown heath or richly-cultivated meadow is exchanged for rocks abrupt and vast, which rise on each side, their grey sides harmonised by mosses, lichens, and yew-trees, and their tops



sprinkled with mountain-ash. The hills that enclose this narrow dell are very precipitous, and bear on their sides fragments of rock that, in the distance, look like the remains of ruined castles. After proceeding a little way, a deep and narrow valley appears, into the recesses of which the eye is prevented from penetrating by the winding course it pursues, and by the shutting in of its precipices, which fold into each other and preclude all distant view. A further progress exhibits an increase of majesty and rudeness in the scene. The objects which at a distance appeared to have been ruins, are found to be rude pyramids of rock and grand isolated masses, ornamented with ivy, rising in the middle of the vale. The rocks which enclose the dale, forcing their scattered and uncovered heads into the clouds, overhang the narrow path that winds through its dark recesses, and, frowning in craggy grandeur, and shaggy with the dark foliage that grows out of the chinks and clings to the asperities of the rocks, form a scene unrivalled in romantic effect. The mountain, which rises in the background of the view given above, is known by the name of Thorp Cloud. On proceeding about a mile into the vale, fantastic forms and uncouth combinations are exhibited in vast detached mural masses, while the sides of the dell are perforated by many small natural caverns which are difficult of access.

The length of Dove Dale is nearly 3

miles, and it is in no part more than a quarter of a mile wide, while in some places it almost closes, scarcely leaving room for the passage of its narrow river. On the right or Derbyshire side of the dale the rocks are more bare of vegetation than on the opposite or Staffordshire side, where they are thickly covered with a fine hanging wood of various trees and odoriferous shrubs and plants. The frequent changes in the motion and appearance of the transparent Dove, which is interspersed with small islands and little waterfalls, contribute to diversify the scenery of this charming spot; while the rugged, dissimilar, and frequently grotesque and fanciful appearance of the rocks, gives to it that peculiar character by which it is distinguished from every other in the kingdom. The view in the following page is of a very remarkable scene of this description, and cannot fail to be immediately recognised by every one who has had the pleasure of visiting the spot.

The Dove has long been famous among anglers; old Isaac Walton, his disciple Cotton, and Sir Humphry Davy, have all celebrated it, not only for the sport it afforded them, but for its natural charms.

Many of the visitors to Dove Dale take the opportunity of visiting Ilam Hall, on the Staffordshire side of the Dove. The mansion was erected a few years ago, and is in the Gothic style. It is not what is usually termed a "show house," but it may be seen by parties furnished with a note of intro-



[Scene in Dove Dale.]

duction to the proprietor, Jesse Watts Russell, Esq. The church is a venerable and picturesque edifice, and contains an interesting monument by Sir Francis Chantrey. The Hamps and Manifold, after pursuing a subterranean course, emerge near Ilam within a short distance of each other.

The tourist who is not disposed to return to Matlock on the same day will find excellent accommodation at the inns in the adjacent town of ASHBOURN, or, as it is frequently spelt, Ashburne, or Ashbourne: in ancient records it is written Esseburne. The town is pleasantly situated in a rich

valley not far from the east or left bank of the Dove. High hills shelter it from the cold winds of the north; and to the south-west it looks towards the valley mentioned above, where the Dove winds through some of the richest meadows in the kingdom. The church is in the form of a cross, with a tower rising from the centre, surmounted by a fine spire. The building was probably erected in 1241, as there is a memorial in brass of its dedication to St. Oswald in that year. It is in the early English style, and there are several good doorways. The walls and buttresses retain the characteristics of this early architecture; but several parts of the church are of later date, and of the decorated English or perpendicular styles. It contains many monuments of the Cokaine and Boothby families, especially a beautiful monument by Banks to the memory of Penelope, daughter of Sir Brooke Boothby, who died in 1791, at the early age of six years. The figure of the child asleep, in white marble, has been much admired. There was formerly a Presbyterian meeting-house in Ashbourn; and at present there are two places of worship, one for the General or Arminian Baptists, and one for the Wesleyan Methodists; as well as one for the Calvinistic Methodists (or Lady Huntingdon's Connexion), in the suburb of Compton, anciently Campdene, which is separated from the town on the south side by the rivulet Henmore, or Schoo.

There is at Ashbourn a grammar-

school founded by Sir Thomas Cokaine and others in 1585; and a Mr. Spalden, who lived in the beginning of the 18th century, by his will (dated 1710), founded two elementary schools, one, for 30 boys and the other for the same number of girls. There are several almshouses in the town, which owe their origin to different benevolent individuals, especially to Mr. Spalden above mentioned and to Mr. John Cooper.

The market is on Saturday, for corn and provisions. There are no less than eight fairs, all for horses, horned cattle, and sheep: wool is sold at the fair in July, which is considered the smallest fair in the year. Ashbourn does not seem to possess any particular manufacture, unless it be of lace; but there are iron and cotton factories in the neighbourhood. The chief trade is in cheese and malt.

The parish is very large, and extends into three hundreds or wapentakes. It has three dependent parochial chapelries, viz. Alsop-in-the-Dale, Hognaston, and Parwick. The population of the parish, including that of the town (the population of the town was 2246) and of the chapelries, was 5699 in 1831, and the whole area was 16,490 acres. The living is a vicarage, of which the Dean of Lincoln is patron. The rectory of Mapleton is annexed to it. The rectory of Ashbourn was granted by William II. (Rufus) to the church of St. Mary, in Lincoln, and to the bishop of that see and his successors: but by some arrangement at a remote period it was attached to the deanery of that

see, and is now leased out by the dean. Ashbourn is in the archdeaconry of Derby, and the diocese of Lichfield and Coventry.

Ashbourn was the scene of some contests during the war between Charles I. and the Parliament. In Feb. 1644, the troops of the latter were victorious over the royalists. The young Pretender passed through Ashbourn in his retreat from Derby, in 1745.

Ashbourn Hall is the residence of Sir William Boothby, and in the neighbourhood is the cottage inhabited by Mr. Moore while writing 'Lalla Rookh.' Many of Congreve's letters are dated from Ashbourn. The scenery in the neighbourhood is very beautiful.

Ashbourn is 12 miles from Matlock and 13 miles from the Railway Station at Derby, 20 miles from Buxton, and 139 from London. Alton Towers, which is frequently visited by tourists from Matlock, is 9 miles from Ashbourn.

THIRD EXCURSION.

The druidical remains at Arbor Low, the Router Rocks, Robin Hood's Stride, the masses of rocks bearing the names of Roo Tor, Bradley Tor, &c., are all within a short distance of Matlock, and are objects of attraction to the antiquarian, the artist, and the lover of singular and picturesque scenery. The best plan of visiting them is to proceed through the hamlet of Winsley, and Winster, the latter a small market-town and chapelry in the parish of

Youlgreave. The rocks are on the right of Winster, near Router and Birchover, and on Stanton Moor.

The Router Rocks are at the southern extremity of Stanton Moor, a wild-looking rocky waste about 2 miles in length and $1\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth. They consist of masses of grit-stone, some of them rising to the height of 150 feet, and are spread over a space about 80 yards long. These massive piles are placed in such a position as to appear partly a work of design; and though they may in some instances have been thus fixed, yet the general arrangement is undoubtedly natural. Router or Roo-tor Rocks have probably derived their appellation from the rocking-stones which were at one time found near the summit, the word "roo" being still a provincial expression for anything which rocks to and fro. There is at the east end of this mass of rocks a vast block weighing it is supposed about 50 tons, which could at one time be shaken by a very slight exertion, but it was immoveably fixed about 40 years ago by a party of young men who threw it out of its equilibrium. The bottom of this once moveable mass of rock is rather convex, and the rock on which it rests has a corresponding concave form. Near this block are several others still in a state of equilibrium and capable of being easily moved. About a quarter of a mile west of the Router Rocks is another assemblage of rocks somewhat similar in appearance, called Bradley Tor, on the upper part of which is a rocking-stone resting upon two stones,

which give it the resemblance of a doorway. The upper part, however, is of a globular form, resembling the Cornish Tolmén which Dr. Borlase was led to think had been a gigantic idol. On the south-west side of Stanton Moor there are three rocky eminences rising from a craggy ridge, and which bear the name of Carcliff Rocks, Graned Tor, and Durwood Tor. There are several rock-basins on the top of the former. Graned Tor is also called Robin Hood's Stride and Mock Beggar's Hall, from two masses of rock at each end which bear some resemblance to chimneys. Mr. Adam thus describes and accounts for the appearance of this singular mass of rocks:—"Two lofty masses occupy the top of an eminence which is fenced round by broken and rounded fragments of huge dimensions, and have the appearance of rocks still exposed to the action of water and the rolling in of heavy seas, which fret and foam through their rents and hollows at every tide, dashing their spray over their loftiest pinnacles. This illusion would be complete but for the dwarf oaks and hazel bushes which beautifully mantle their southern side. But the supposition is not simply conjectural as to their original condition, when viewed geologically, which supposes all our present continents to have been at one time under water; and the rolling in of these tides may have scooped out the hollow basins supposed by some to be artificial." This alludes to what are called "rock-basins," of which there are several on Graned

Tor. That some of these have been cut with tools is very probable, and is quite apparent in the case of one of an oval form 4 feet in length and 2 feet 10 inches wide. On the top of Durwood Tor are three basins, all probably artificial, and there is an overhanging crag, beneath which is what antiquarians have termed an "augurial seat." That this neighbourhood abounds with monuments of a very remote antiquity cannot be doubted, but the antiquarian is often tempted to invest with an historical interest objects which have been moulded into their present artificial form by the lapse of ages and the effects of the elements. Mr. Adam considers that "all the rock-basins, as well as the rocking-stones, are merely the effect of the elements for so many ages, which rage with immense fury on such elevated and exposed points. The grit-stone being particularly soft, and inadhesive in part, and that very unequally, the softer are easily fretted away by the action of every tempest, and hence the rounded, neat, and desiccated appearance of the rocks; and hence also the existence of such numerous oval and circular basins which occupy the summits, frequently filled with water. From the same cause the dome-like cavities arise, forming caves, &c., by the line of separation being curvilinear." If these tors, which are found with circles and rock-basins, were really used by the Druids, why, they must have found them there, and appropriated them to their purposes. "Here, too," say the authors of the

'Magna Britannia,' speaking of Derbyshire, "as in Cornwall, among the detached masses of grit-stone, many rocking-stones have been found, and rock-basins in abundance, and, as usual, ascribed to the Druids : but, as we have before observed, we are inclined to refer the greater part of these to natural causes ; indeed with respect to the round hollows in the grit-stone rocks, which have for ages been exposed to the effects of the atmosphere, we observed as many of them on the perpendicular sides of the rock as on the top."

It demands therefore some discrimination in determining the natural from the artificial and historical objects in these places. There is in fact a good deal of artificial work of comparatively recent date about the rocks and tors. Rude chairs and benches commanding extensive views have been chiselled out. At Durwood, however, an urn was discovered in the last century half full of burnt bones, and near it two ancient querns or hand-mill stones, the upper surfaces being flat and the under ones convex. One of these stones was about $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick and nearly a foot in diameter, the under stone being much smaller.

An ancient work called Castle Ring, supposed to be a British encampment, will be found about a quarter of a mile west of the valley which separates Hartle Moor from Stanton Moor. It was of an elliptical form, 243 feet long by 165 feet wide at the broadest part. The ditch and double vallum by which it was surrounded have been nearly

obliterated. Towards the north-west end of Stanton Moor there is a Latin inscription cut out upon two rocks about two centuries ago by the proprietor of the estate. There is a druidical circle on Stanton Moor, about half a mile north-east of the Router Rocks, called the Nine Ladies. It is eleven yards in diameter, and consists of nine stones of rude shape and irregular dimensions. Cairns and barrows exist in the neighbourhood, which, on being opened, were found to contain the remains of a comparatively uncivilized age. In one was found an urn of coarse clay, 10 inches in height and 3 feet 3 inches in circumference, and enclosing a smaller urn : both contained burnt bones and ashes. Human bones and a large blue glass bead were found under one of the cairns.

The most important druidical remains in Derbyshire are those of Arbor Low, an elevated moor to the right of the road from Ashbourn to Buxton, a little beyond Newhaven Inn. Their form is that of an elliptical area of 52 yards by 46, (having the greater diameter in a direction north and south,) enclosed by a ditch 6 yards broad, and an outer bank formed of the soil thrown out from the ditch, 5 yards high on the inside. In the enclosure there are openings or entrances on the north and south sides about 14 yards wide, and adjacent to the southern entrance is a small mound or barrow. About 30 rough unhewn stones, 5 feet long by 3 broad, and 1 foot thick, lie round the enclosure, having their smaller ends point-

ing towards the centre: there is reason to think these once stood obliquely on one end. About 14 smaller stones are intermingled with these in an irregular manner, and there are three stones lying near the centre, one of which is larger than any other within the area.

FOURTH EXCURSION.—TO WINFIELD
MANOR-HOUSE AND HARDWICK
HALL.

A visit to these places from Matlock may be made partly by railway or entirely by the country roads. In the former case the tourist will proceed to the Amber Gate Station, 6 miles from Matlock, by the road already described, and take the train to the WINFIELD STATION, from which the ruins are not a mile distant. Then returning to the station he will take another train to the TUPTON STATION, 4 miles from Winfield, and will then have a pleasant walk across the country, past North Winfield church. Hardwick is about 4 miles from the Tupton Station. Both Winfield Manor and Hardwick Hall are noticed in a previous chapter (pp. 70 and 72).

The tourist who proceeds to these places on horseback or in a carriage will pass by Lea, Holloway, and Crich, through a country of swelling eminences, which gradually subside on approaching the eastern side of the county. The small hamlet of Lea is in a very picturesque situation; the hills around it are well wooded, and a clear stream runs through the village. A

hat-manufactory, a spinning-mill, and smelting-works are situated on this stream, and their machinery is put in motion by its current. These buildings do not destroy the picturesque appearance of the scenery, indeed iron-works frequently add to its effect, especially where the surrounding landscape has a character of wildness about it. Holloway is situated under a lofty crag composed of the millstone-grit; and a mile beyond the village the road bends suddenly to the left, and we soon reach a deep and well-wooded ravine which Mr. Adam states "separates the towering limestone mass of Crich Cliff from the lesser eminences of the millstone-grit." This cliff is a lofty hill composed of the carboniferous limestone which has been uplifted through the different measures of shale and sandstone. It abounds in rich veins of lead ore, and the Wakebridge and Gingler mines have of late years been the most profitable in Derbyshire. Large quantities of lime are obtained from the quarries at Crich, which when burnt is very widely distributed, the North Midland Railway, to which there is a branch from Crich, having given new facilities for this purpose. The small market-town of Crich is in a bleak situation at one end of the cliff. There are extensive views in the vicinity, which include Masson Low and Middleton and Cromford moors to the north-west, and in other directions Crich Chace extending towards Belper, also the Shining Cliff, Longnor Woods, the landscape being a combination

of sylvan and cultivated scenes with those of a wild and more rugged character, the former predominating as we approach South Winfield, which is 2 miles from Crich. Here we touch upon the eastern edge of the Yorkshire and Derbyshire coal-field, which extends from Derby to Leeds. Crich Stand is a conspicuous object for many miles round, and from it the eye commands views into five different counties, and on favourable days a sight of Lincoln Minster. From the Manor

the road to Hardwick lies through the villages of South Winfield, Stretton, Morton, Tibshelf, and Hardstaff.

Winfield Manor-House, Hardwick Hall, and Newstead Abbey (the latter in Nottinghamshire) are sometimes visited by parties who set out from and return to Matlock in one day.

By the carriage-road from Matlock to Winfield and Hardwick the distance is about 17 miles, but pedestrians may take a shorter route.

CHAPTER VIII.

BUXTON.

BUXTON may be advantageously selected as another central place in which the tourist may establish his quarters for a brief period, with a view of visiting the most interesting spots in the High Peak. The population of Buxton in 1831 was not more than 1211, while the hotels and lodging-houses are calculated to afford accommodation to 1500 visitors: 40 years ago the number of inhabitants was about 400, and 700 visitors could be accommodated. Buxton is 38 miles from Derby through Ashbourn, and is on the high road from London to Manchester, the latter place being 25 miles distant. The North Midland Railway will enable the visitor from London to reach Buxton in less than 12 hours. Arriving at Derby by the London and Birmingham and Midland Counties Railways, he will proceed by the North Midland Railway to the Amber Gate Station, where omnibuses for Matlock, and coaches for Buxton, await the arrival of the principal trains. The road to Matlock, 6 miles from Amber Gate, has already been described (p. 83). The road next passes through BAKEWELL and Ashford, the bold Peak of the Fynn being on the right, and Tadding-

ton Moors on the left. Soon after crossing the Wye, the road brings us to the south opening of Monsal Dale. Another vale of great beauty, Taddington Dale, is at the extremity of Monsal Dale. As the road approaches the village of Taddington, rude masses of cliff and crag, and wood-crowned eminences, render the scenery very striking; and the moorlands rise in the distance and bound the horizon. The road above Taddington village is the most elevated in Derbyshire, and objects upon it, seen from the vale below Topley Pike, are diminished to a fairy size. The Wye forms a charming feature in the landscape as it pursues its course amidst fragments of rock which are scattered in its bed, and render its current turbulent and impetuous, offering a contrast to the deep and silent pools in which it here and there flows for a time in silence. The banks of the river are also highly picturesque, their steep, and in some parts perpendicular sides being clothed with patches of dwarf fir and underwood. The river emerges at a part of the dale called the Lover's Leap, and, with the road, passes between an opening in the limestone rock, the masses

of which on each side resemble a vast portal. The remainder of the road to Buxton is not particularly striking.

Buxton is situated in the lower part of a deep valley or basin, surrounded by bleak hills and extensive tracts of moorland. It would be entirely environed with mountains but for the narrow ravine down which the river Wye flows on its way to the Derwent, parallel with the high road which leads to Bakewell. Axe Edge, on the Leek road, 3 miles from Buxton, is, next to Kinder-scout, the highest mountain in the N.W. of Derbyshire, being 1000 feet above the valley in which Buxton Crescent stands, and 2100 feet higher than the town of Derby. From this mountain four rivers issue in opposite directions—the Wye, the Dove, the Goyte, and the Dane. Chee Tor, a perpendicular and stupendous rock of limestone 360 feet high, is situated near the village of Wormhill, and about 5 miles from Buxton. A few miles farther is Mam Tor, 1300 feet above the valley in which it stands; and a little east, the still higher peaks of Winhill and Losehill, which may be distinguished by their form from all the mountains in the county. The sterility which once formed the chief feature in the scenery round Buxton is fast disappearing. Extensive woods and plantations now clothe the sides and summits of many of the neighbouring hills.

Buxton consists of two parts, the old and the new town. The former stands upon much higher ground than

the latter, and has still the remains of a cross in the centre of the market-place. The main street is wide, and contains a few good inns and lodging-houses, but the buildings in general are old and low. This was formerly the only entrance from the west into Buxton, until a new road was made a few years ago, which avoids the old town and joins the London road at the church. The new part of the town may be said to begin at the Crescent and to stretch along the Bakewell road, the buildings of which form a handsome entrance to the town on that side, and afford many pleasant residences to those who seek more privacy than can be had at the public hotels.

The Crescent at Buxton is in the form of a segment of a circle. The basement story is a rustic arcade, forming a piazza 7 feet wide within. Over the arches a balustrade runs along the whole building. Above the piers are Doric pilasters that support an ornamental architrave and cornice, which is terminated by another balustrade, in the centre of which, cut out of stone, are placed the arms of the Cavendish family. This extensive and elegant structure is three stories high, and contains 378 windows. It comprises two hotels, a library, an assembly-room 75 feet long, and a news-room, besides the baths and a few private residences. The stables, as complete and extensive as the Crescent itself, occupy a large site of ground on the hill behind the chief structure, but divided from it by the main road. They are built in a

circular form, and have a covered ride 160 yards round. This immense pile of building was erected by the late Duke of Devonshire, in 1781, at a cost of 120,000*l*. The stone employed in the foundations and inner walls was found near the spot; and the fine freestone, used in the front and sides of the building, was dug out of a quarry not a mile distant.

At the western end of the Crescent, and nearly adjoining it, is the old hall, the most ancient building in the lower part of Buxton, having been erected in the reign of Elizabeth by the Earl of Shrewsbury, in whose custody Mary, queen of Scots, was placed. In one of her visits to Buxton, the queen occupied apartments in this building, which are still shown as hers, on one of the windows of which were scratched the lines said to have been written by her on her departure.

Buxtona, quæ calidæ celebrare nomine lymphæ,

Fortè mihi posthac non aduenda, vale.

Buxton, farewell ! no more perhaps my feet

Thy famous tepid streams shall ever greet.

This house was considerably enlarged in 1670, and though inferior to the more fashionable hotels in the Crescent, is preferred by many families on account of its having baths fitted up within its walls.

The public baths at Buxton are very numerous, and are fitted up with every attention to the convenience of the visitors. The common tepid baths all lie together at the western end of the Crescent, forming a part of the lower story. Besides a public bath, around

two sides of which are numerous dressing-rooms, there are two private baths for gentlemen, and the same number for ladies. At the opposite end of the Crescent, adjoining the piazzas, are two hot baths, and vapour and shower baths, all heated by steam, which are supplied from what is called Bingham's Well. Most of these are lined with white marble, and the temperature of the hot baths is most accurately adjusted by an ingenious contrivance for the introduction of cold and hot water.

At the extreme end of the town, on the Macclesfield road, is a cold bath, said to be of the same temperature as the waters at Matlock (66° Fahrenheit).

The well at which the water is supplied to those who resort to it is in a small building, in the style of a Grecian temple, in front of the western wing of the Crescent. In the centre of this tasteful building, called St. Ann's Well, is a white marble basin, into which the water issues from the spring. By the side of this basin is a double pump, from which either hot or cold water may be procured within a few inches of each other. The spring flows at the rate of 60 gallons a minute, the water being somewhat colder than the waters at Bath, but warmer than those of Matlock and Bristol. Besides what is properly called the Buxton water, there is a chalybeate spring of a rough strong taste, issuing from a chalky stratum on the north side of the river Wye, at the side of the turnpike-road behind the Crescent, over which a neat stone structure has been erected by the Duke of

Devonshire, to preserve it for the use of visitors. Mixed with the other, this water proves purgative.

The waters of Buxton have a lower temperature than those of the southern or Gloucestershire and Somersetshire group, except Bristol. They are of the calcareous class of mineral waters, and rise in a valley situated on the west edge of the great limestone range, which extends through the county of Derby from Castleton southwards, comprising what is termed the Peak Forest. The surface of this district is occupied, according to Farey, by the outcrop of four strata of limestone and three beds of amygdaloid or toadstone, interposed between the limestone strata; but it should be observed that this division of the limestone by regular beds of toadstone has been stoutly denied, and at present is not generally received. Above the upper stratum of limestone is a coarse sand-stone or millstone-grit, considered by many as the inferior bed of the coal formation, which occupies the whole country east and north of this district. Buxton is immediately to the south of the outgoing of the lowest stratum of limestone. The limestone, which is of a whitish or yellowish colour, is full of encrinites, madrepores, and other organic remains. The direction of the strata is generally north and south. A remarkable fault is observed in the valley of the Derwent at Matlock: the upper bed of limestone on the western side of the valley is brought down below the second bed on the east, and the upper bed of toadstone on the one

side is nearly on the same level with the second bed on the other. The fault is said to extend north as far as Buxton, where it takes a north-western direction to North Bradwell, and terminates at Litton near Tideswell; but both the direction and extent of this fault have been much disputed. It is in the course of this fault that the thermal springs of Buxton and Matlock are found. That of Buxton possesses the higher temperature, viz. 82° Fahr., which never varies at any hour of the day or season of the year. This water has been long celebrated for its medicinal virtues. It is more remarkable for the nature of its gaseous impregnations than for the quantity or nature of its saline ingredients. By a recent analysis it appears to contain only 15 grains of solid contents in each wine-gallon. According to Mr. Gairdner its composition is—

Of gaseous contents—

	Cubic inches per Gallon.
Carbonic acid	1.50
Nitrogen	4.64
	<hr/> 6.14

Of solid contents—

	Grains per Gallon.
Hydrochlorate of magnesia58
„ soda	2.40
Sulphate of lime60
Carbonate of lime	10.40
Extractive matter and vegetable fibres	.50
(Loss)52
	<hr/> 15.00

Owing to the quantity of calcareous matter, the water is hard. It sparkles

a little when first received at the fount. It is exceedingly clear, and does not become turbid by long exposure to the air. Over the bath a stratum of vapour hovers, which is more or less dense according to the state of the weather and the degree of attention paid to the ventilation of the apartment. The chalybeate spring contains about half a grain of carbonate of iron in each gallon, and is a soft water.

The waters issuing from the warm spring are employed both internally and externally. A course of the water internally is generally taken at the same time as the baths are used; but in some habits of body the one mode only is admissible. Persons of the sanguineous temperament, especially if plethoric, can rarely take the waters internally, without at least previously undergoing some preparatory treatment,—either venesection, cupping, or the use of purgative medicines. During all acute inflammatory diseases they must be avoided; and though very beneficial to persons subject to gout and rheumatism, the waters must not be employed either when an attack of the disease is approaching, or while much pain of the joints remains when the disease is receding. Persons in whom the digestive organs are feeble, either naturally or from the effects of what is termed *good living*, derive, in general, much benefit from the internal use of these waters. In most cases they should be taken early in the morning, after the bath, if these two modes be employed simultaneously. The quantity to be used should

not at first exceed half a pint, taken in two equal portions, a quarter of an hour (during which the invalid will walk along the terrace when practicable) being allowed to intervene between the two glasses. About noon the same quantity should be again taken, observing similar rules. Some patients are however obliged to restrict themselves to its use during the forenoon, omitting the morning dose. No one should exceed a pint and a half in the course of each day.

The chalybeate water is sometimes used at the same time, and it is said that a mixture of the two forms a purgative draught. Upon the propriety of using the chalybeate at any period during his stay, the invalid must consult his medical adviser on the spot. It ought never to be used as a common drink, more particularly by persons of a plethoric habit of body.

The warm baths may be employed even by the most delicate persons, provided bathing in any form be proper. At first the stay in the bath should not exceed one minute, as the plunge is the most beneficial part of the process. The time may be gradually extended, but should never exceed fifteen minutes. Where a general bath cannot be borne by gouty or rheumatic patients, pumping the water upon the affected joints is frequently highly efficacious in reducing the swelling and restoring flexibility. During the use of the baths no mercurial medicines of any kind should be taken, unless under the direction of a competent medical adviser on the

spot. There is an excellent institution for enabling poor patients to avail themselves of the Buxton waters. It is supported by collections at two annual sermons, by subscriptions, and by the voluntary payment of 1s. from each visitor at Buxton. Several hundred patients are annually benefited by this charity.

The number of visitors at Buxton varies from 12,000 to 14,000 annually ; as already stated, there are accommodations for 1,500 at one time. The season commences in June, and ends in October.

The church at Buxton is an elegant modern edifice, built in 1812 by the Duke of Devonshire, its patron, adjoining to which is a large burial-ground. The living is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Lichfield. The building formerly used as a church is now converted into a school upon Dr. Bell's plan, having endowments which amount to 94*l.* per annum. There are places of worship in Buxton for Presbyterians, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists.

The market is held on Saturday ; and the fairs on February 3rd, April 1st, and May 2nd, besides a cattle-fair on the 8th of September. The town is in the honour of Tutbury, duchy of Lancaster, and within the jurisdiction of a court held at Tutbury every third Tuesday, for the recovery of debts under 40 shillings.

The public walks at Buxton, of which there is great variety, are laid out with much taste, and ornamented

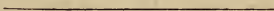
with shrubs and plantations. Walks have been formed and rendered very attractive along the banks of the Wye, the stream being deepened artificially here and there, while in others it is led over little cascades. The "Duke's Drive," made at the sole expense of the Duke of Devonshire, is partly carried along the heights which skirt Wye Dale, and commands wild and picturesque views. The environs of Buxton abound with natural curiosities and romantic scenery. The high perpendicular crags on the Bakewell road, bordering the valley of the Wye, make it the most interesting, as it is the most accessible of all the scenery in the immediate vicinity of Buxton. At the distance of about half a mile, in a different direction, are the limestone quarries and Pool's Hole. The latter is a cavern of considerable dimensions in a limestone rock, contracted in its entrance, but spacious in the interior. The sides of the mountain are partly occupied by dwellings, not built, but excavated out of the ashes which have been thrown out from the lime-kilns. A considerable quantity of lime is burnt here, and sent into distant parts by the Peak Forest Railway, which is near. At a little distance from the mountain beneath which is Pool's Hole, is a place called "Diamond Hill," from its furnishing specimens of quartz of an hexagonal shape, which are known by the name of Buxton diamonds, the whitest of which have the property of cutting glass. About five miles from Buxton, at Barmour Clough, by the side of the

road leading to Castleton, is an intermittent spring, called "the Ebbing and Flowing Well."

There are many shops in Buxton for the sale of the mineral productions of the Peak manufactured into various articles of ornament and use, besides fossils and specimens of natural curiosities. Among these is the beautiful spar, denominated "Blue John," for-

merly used in repairing the roads, but now worked into the most elegant vases, and purchased at the price of forty guineas a ton. This spar is found near Mam Tor or the Shivering Mountain, in the neighbourhood of Castleton.

We shall direct the tourist to some of the most interesting of these places in the next chapter.



CHAPTER IX.

EXCURSIONS FROM BUXTON.

THERE is no other county in England which affords such a variety of scenery as Derbyshire, or which presents so striking a contrast in geographical features as that which its northern and southern portions exhibit. The southern part of Derbyshire is a pleasant, fertile district, not distinguished in its general aspect from the other midland counties; but the northern abounds with hill and dale, and the scenery is often romantic and sublime. The country gradually rises for about 15 miles to the northward, and afterwards begins to assume that mountainous appearance which it continues to possess to the extremity. A chain of hills arises which extends to the borders of Scotland. These hills are at first of small elevation; but, being in their progress piled one on another, they form very elevated ground in the tract called the High Peak. The mountains of the Peak, although inferior to those of Cumberland, constitute the loftiest and most considerable range in the midland regions of the kingdom. The highest points are Axe-edge, which is 2100 feet above the level of Derby, and Kinder-scout, which is 1000 feet higher than the level of Buxton. About 700 emi-

nences and 50 rocky caverns, dells, and valleys, have been enumerated in the region of the Peak.

To commence with the places of interest in the immediate vicinity of Buxton: first we have Pool's Hole, distant only about a mile. This is a cavern in the limestone measure, the entrance to which is so low for the first 25 yards that the visitor is unable to walk upright. The fissure then widens into a spacious cavern, the roof of which displays spiral masses of stalactites, formed like icicles, by the dropping of water impregnated with calcareous matter. In other cases the water dropping on the floor constitutes masses of stalagmite, one of which, of great size, occurs nearly in the middle of the cavern, and is called the Flitch of Bacon. The cavern is here narrow, but soon after again widens and continues to do so until the visitor reaches a very large mass of stalactite called the Queen of Scots' Pillar, tradition having recorded that Mary during her sojourn at Buxton advanced thus far into the cavern. Few strangers proceed beyond this point, and there is nothing sufficiently interesting to repay them for the trouble: the cavern terminates

at about 95 yards beyond the pillar above mentioned. The passage by which visitors return is for some distance under the road by which they enter; and here also various masses of stalactite occur, the forms of which are constantly undergoing transformation, though they are called by some fancied resemblance which they once bore to particular objects. The charge made by the guides for showing the cavern is one shilling.

Diamond Hill is another short walk, being about 2 miles from Buxton. Here in a valley or ravine, between Grinlow and Landman's Low, are to be found the "diamonds." Mr. Adam states that these crystals belong to the limestone measures, which are often productive of fine quartz crystals. The ravine is traversed by the vein of a mine now worked for sulphate of barytes, the principal shaft of which is about a mile to the north-eastward, and the refuse of the old workings accumulated here has been probably brought from considerable depths. The crystals are often found perfect hexagons, terminated by six-sided pyramids; perfectly clear, others reddish brown, being coloured with oxide of iron, and are from an eighth of an inch long to one inch. From having found these crystals in a dell of the limestone near Winster, Mr. Adam is inclined to think that they originate in the toadstone, the disintegration of which proceeds rapidly whenever it is exposed.

Close to Diamond Hill there is a tower built by the Duke of Devonshire,

commanding a view of Kinderscout, Lord's Seat, Axe Edge, and other eminences in the Peak district.

Another excursion which attracts the visitors of Buxton is to Chee Tor, about 4 miles from Buxton. It is usual to have a guide to this mass of limestone rocks, which rises above 300 feet perpendicular from the river Wye, something like a half-moon battery in form. The rocks opposite rise from an elevation which ascends gradually from the margin of the river, and are of a concave or semi-circular form, Chee Tor itself being a bold convex projection. Its base is washed by the river, and upward to its summit neither lichens nor mosses colour its surface. The valley here has no other sounds than those which the waters make, and the scene, as well as the feelings which it creates, are singularly striking and impressive. Mr. Rhodes remarks that "it is scarcely possible to imagine a place more abundantly stored with picturesque materials and studies for the artist than this secluded dell."

Parties frequently make a point of visiting Miller's Dale, Cresbrook, Monsal Dale, and Ashford, at the same time as Chee Tor: the two latter places have been already noticed. In proceeding from Chee Tor to Miller's Dale there is an eminence overlooking the latter which commands a view of an extraordinary number of lofty peaks. Miller's Dale is one of the most beautiful of the minor dales: one end is bounded by Raven's Tor, an immense impending rock. The character of these

dales is thus described by Mr. Rhodes : " That part of Derbyshire, known by the name of the High Peak, is everywhere composed of a succession of hills, of a greater or lesser elevation, and intervening dales which play into each other in various directions. Throughout the whole the same general character prevails. A thin mossy verdure, often intermingled with grey barren rock, adorns their sides ; and sometimes the interference of what Mr. Farey has denominated ' indestructible limestone rubble ' disfigures their steep acclivities. Yet even then a little brushwood occasionally breaks in to enliven and diversify the otherwise sterile scene. These remarks particularly apply to the minor dales of Derbyshire. Those which form the channels of the principal rivers are of a more elevated description, and possess, in an eminent degree, that variety of object, form, and colour, which is essential to picturesque beauty, sometimes united with a magnitude of parts where grandeur and sublimity preside in solitary stillness. — Travellers, accustomed to well-wooded and highly cultivated scenes only, have frequently expressed a feeling bordering on disgust at the bleak and barren appearance of the mountains in the Peak of Derbyshire ; but to the man whose taste is unsophisticated by a fondness for artificial adornments, they possess superior interest and impart more pleasing sensations. Remotely seen they are often beautiful. Many of their forms, even when near, are decidedly

good ; and in distance the features of rudeness, by which they are occasionally marked, are softened down into general and harmonious masses. The graceful and long-continued outline which they present, the breadth of light and shadow that spreads over their extended surfaces, and the delightful colouring with which they are sometimes invested, never fail to attract the attention of the picturesque traveller."

From Raven's Tor there is only a path for foot-passengers, the carriage road leaving the Dale at the mill. The view on approaching Cressbrook is very extensive, commanding the peaks and lofty hills all round, while below lies the dale from which we have just emerged. Monsal Dale and Ashford complete the tour, and the tourist may return another way, by Taddington Dale.

A favourite pedestrian trip may be made to Axe Edge, 3 miles west of Buxton, the prospect from which, on a favourable day, embraces the mountains of North Wales in one direction. It attains an elevation of 1751 feet above the level of the sea, and four rivers, the Dove, the Wye, the Dane, and the Goyte, have their sources within its recesses, the two former flowing into the Humber, and the other two into the Mersey, the basin of the Humber and Mersey being divided by a ridge, one of the highest points of which is Lord's Seat, 1751 feet high. Mr. Adam observes that " from the summit of Axe Edge, the lower and beautifully wooded

vales and fine undulating eminences of the saliferous limestone seem to be laid out at the spectator's feet." The pedestrian will, we feel assured, be well repaid for the trouble of ascending this commanding point.

A visit to Combe's Moss, about 3 miles north-west of Buxton, will prove a gratifying morning's ramble. The road from Buxton to Manchester passes over the lower part of Combe's Moss; and at the distance of two miles from Buxton, the road attains an elevation of about 1500 feet above the level of the sea. Nothing but blank moors are seen around, and the whole aspect of nature is desolate; and yet on descending the inclined plane, a distance of 5 miles brings us to the rich meadows of Cheshire, which we enter by crossing the Goyte at Whaley Bridge; and there the valley is alive with a numerous population who are employed in the cotton-mills.

Towards the northern extremity of Combe's Moss are the remains of ancient military works, consisting of two deep trenches running parallel to each other for about 200 yards; that which is nearest to the edge of the hill being carried down the declivity to the extent of a quarter of a mile.

The Marvel Stone, about 3 miles from Buxton, on the right of the road to Chapel-en-le-Frith, an object of general as well as local interest, is thus described in Bray's 'Derbyshire Tour': "It is a rock of about 280 feet long and 80 feet broad at the widest part, but does not anywhere rise more than 3

feet above the surface of the ground." The face of it is indented with channels or gutters and holes of various sizes, there being scarcely anywhere four feet square of the surface, which is of a firm and hard nature, that is not thus indented and perforated, but there is no reason to believe that this has been artificially done.

EXCURSION TO CASTLETON.

Our next excursion will lead us to a considerable distance from Buxton, to another part of the High Peak, not less interesting from its natural curiosities than for its wild and rugged scenery. The drive to CASTLETON is described by Mr. Adam as "decidedly one of the most dreary in the Peak of Derbyshire, and the most like what the Peak originally was than any other part." Before the hand of cultivation had been at work in the northern parts of Derbyshire, hundreds of acres which now produce crops of oats, or are planted, presented a scene of sterility such as we find in the country betwixt Buxton and Castleton. The immediate vicinities of Matlock and Buxton, which in some parts assume an appearance of sylvan beauty scarcely to be expected there, owe their improvement to the care and industry of man during the last half century.

Castleton is 12 miles from Buxton, over the moors, through the bleak and inhospitable village of Sparrow Pit. At Fairfield the road turns to the left of Buxton race-course, but instead of

proceeding to Chapel-en-le-Frith by that road, we take another road to the right soon after passing the High Peak Railway. This road leads from Chapel-en-le-Frith to Castleton, and as we approach so near the former place we may take this opportunity of noticing it.

Chapel-en-le-Frith, 5 miles from Buxton, is a market-town and parish, and includes the townships of Bowden's Edge, Bradshaw Edge, and Coomb's Edge. The number of inhabitants is 3234, most of whom are employed in the manufacture of cotton or paper. The Peak Forest lime-works lie three miles east of the town, and communicate by railway with the Peak Forest Canal, which runs within three miles to the north-west, in consequence of the vicinity of which there is a large carrying trade here. There is a small market on Thursday, and numerous fairs in the course of the year for the sale of cattle, wool, and provisions. There are places of worship for the Episcopalians and Wesleyan Methodists. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket, was rebuilt at the beginning of the last century. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the jurisdiction of the dean and chapter of Lichfield, having 400*l.* private benefaction, 400*l.* royal bounty, and 300*l.* parliamentary grant, and in the gift of the resident freeholders, who choose a committee of 27 from the three townships, by a majority of whom the minister is elected. There is an endowed school at Chapel-en-le-Frith, where 19 scholars are taught, and another at Bowden's Edge for the in-

struction of 8 girls. A library has been recently established. The town is not lighted, and only partially paved. Its elevation above the level of the sea at low water is 566 feet. The High Peak court for the recovery of small debts is held here every third week, at which the Duke of Devonshire's steward presides. About 2 miles south is a Roman road and other remains of antiquity.

The road from Manchester to Sheffield, viâ Stockport, passes through Chapel-en-le-Frith; also the road from Buxton to Glossop, through Hayfield. Glossop is about 10 miles from Chapel-en-le-Frith. The parish is probably the most extensive in England, comprising an area rather exceeding 78 square miles, or above one half the area of the county of Rutland. For the administration of ecclesiastical and municipal matters, it is divided into 18 chapelries, townships, and hamlets. In 1831 the parish contained 18,080 inhabitants, great numbers of whom are employed in the cotton factories which have been established in the adjacent valleys; and, but for this source of employment, so large a population could not obtain the means of subsistence in this elevated, and for the most part, sterile region. The population of the parish of Glossop in 1801 only amounted to 4000, although the cotton manufacture had been introduced some years previously. The Sheffield and Manchester Railway will pass through the parish along Dinting Vale. The small town of Glossop contains about 2000 inhabitants, and is situ-

ated on the declivity of a valley which is one of the deepest in the county. The Rev. William Bagshaw, the non-conformist vicar of Glossop, was styled from his many virtues the "Apostle of the Peak." The church contains a bust by Bacon of Mr. Joseph Hague, who bequeathed the interest of a handsome sum to the poor of the parish. The practice of "rush-bearing" prevailed in this neighbourhood to a comparatively recent date. About twenty years since a new road from Manchester to Sheffield was constructed, which passes close to Glossop over the moors; but scarcely any object of interest occurs on the immediate line of the road, and the scenery on the whole is not very picturesque. The Roman station called Melandra Castle occupied moderately elevated ground at the meeting of two mountain streams: from the traces of it which remain it appears to have been nearly square, 366 feet by 336; the ramparts and part of the ditch still remain, and the gates and the site of the Prætorium may be discovered: there are the foundations of many buildings on the side sloping to the water. The lofty eminence of Kinderscout is about 3 miles south of this road, and 6 miles south-east of Glossop. It is situated at the head of Edale Dale. Many streams have their sources in the moorlands situated north of a line drawn from Chapel-en-le-Frith to Castleton.

Resuming our course by the road already indicated we find, about a quarter of a mile after turning into the Chapel-en-le-Frith and Castleton road,

the Ebbing and Flowing Well. Its motion depends upon the quantity of rain during the season, and is by no means regular, as it has ceased to flow for one, two, or three weeks during a drought, but in very wet weather it will flow and ebb more than once in an hour. The time which it continues to flow varies, but is sometimes four or five minutes, the water appearing at first slightly agitated, and then issuing forth from nine small apertures with a gurgling sound. After remaining stationary, it then ebbs to its ordinary level. The well is scarcely enclosed, and has the appearance of a pool, but the height to which it would rise would probably exceed a foot if the margin were protected so as to prevent the over-running of the water. It has been known to discharge 23 hogsheads in a minute. The phenomenon is explained by the operation of the siphon.

About 2 miles beyond the well is Eldon Hole, which, however, is no longer regarded as one of the chief "wonders of the Peak." It is a natural cavern, such as are common in the limestone measures, and is not so capacious as many others of less notoriety. The immeasurable depths once assigned to the cavern have dwindled down to between 70 and 80 yards. There is an account in one of the early volumes of the 'Philosophical Transactions,' of an attempt to sound the bottom, but a line of 933 yards was let down without this object being accomplished, owing most probably to its being unskilfully managed. The sixty-first volume of the

'Transactions' contains an account of Mr. Lloyd's descent into the cavern, when the floor of the cave was found to be 62 yards from the mouth. For the first 20 yards the descent is oblique and then becomes more difficult from projecting crags, and when within 14 yards of the bottom Mr. Lloyd was enabled to swing himself by the rope to the lowest part, and here the light was sufficiently strong to allow him to read print. The tradition that a man let down the cavern long ago was drawn out in a state of derangement, owing to the fright which its horrid chasms had occasioned, was probably repeated for the purpose of interesting the lovers of the marvellous. Leaving the cavern we pass at the foot of Mam Tor, or the Shivering Mountain, the summit of which towers about 800 feet above the level of the valley: it is composed of alternate layers of shale and gritstone. Mam Tor is the ancient British appellation, but the other is a modern name given to the mountain on account of the shale decomposing under the influence of the weather, and falling into the valley below, bringing with it detached masses of the grit, the fall of which is sometimes heard at Castleton. The effects of this "shivering" of Mam Tor have, according to vulgar report, been going on for ages without occasioning any diminution in its bulk. The summit, the ascent to which is very steep on every side except one, exhibits traces of a Roman encampment and of two barrows. It commands a very extensive prospect,

bounded by the loftiest eminences of the Peak, and amidst the ruggedness there are glimpses into one or two dales of considerable beauty. At some distance from the larger mountain, on the north-west, is Little Mam Tor: its geological structure is the same, and the decomposition of the shale takes place in a similar manner to that of its neighbour.

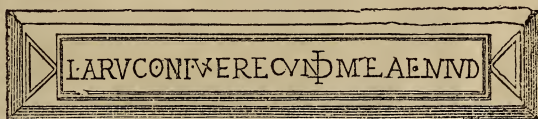
At the southern foot of Mam Tor is the ancient lead-mine of Odin, which has probably been worked from the time of the Romans. In the seventh room of the Gallery of Antiquities in the British Museum are several pigs or masses of lead, one of which has the name of the Emperor Domitian inscribed upon it, a second that of the Emperor Hadrian. "These pigs, or oblong masses," says a writer in the 'Library of Entertaining Knowledge,* "afford undoubted evidence that the lead-mines of Derbyshire and its neighbourhood were worked in the Roman time. The mines of Britain, in the earlier part of the Roman time, were worked by the subdued natives. Galgacus in his memorable speech, preserved by Tacitus, when laying before his soldiers the consequences of defeat, mentions tributes, MINES, and the rest of the penalties of slavery." The following is a representation of the pig of lead in the British Museum, which bears the name of the Emperor Domitian:

* Townley Gallery.



It is 23 inches in length at the bottom ; 20 upon the upper surface ; in depth of lead, four inches ; and weighs 154lbs. The inscription reads—"IMP. CAES. DOMITIANO. AVG. COS. VII.," contractions for "Imperatore Cæsare Domitiano Augusto, Consule VII.," being

the name and title of the Emperor Domitian, and the date of the seventh year of his consulate. This inscription is referred to the year 81. In 1797 three pigs of lead were presented to the Museum, of one of which the following is a representation. The inscrip-

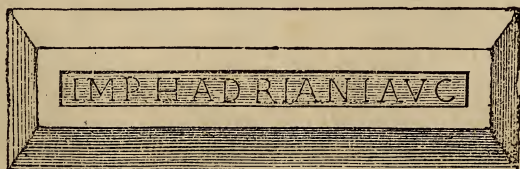


tion is difficult to read, and is not given with full accuracy in the engraving, in consequence of the compound and confused manner in which the letters run into each other. The following is the accurate reading of the inscription :—

"L. ARVCONI. VERECVND. METAL. LVTVD." The last word, "LVTVD.," is understood to be a contraction for Lutudarium, a Roman station, supposed to have occupied the site of the present town of Chesterfield—and which ap-

pears to have been in the Roman time a little emporium for the mining district of Derbyshire. The whole inscription is conjectured to mean—"Lucii Aruconii Verecundi Metallum Lutudarense,"—Lutudarian metal, (the property) of Lucius Aruconius Verecundus.

The inscription on the pig of lead represented in the following woodcut is simply that of the name and title of the Emperor Hadrian :—





[Entrance of Odin's Mine : Mam Tor in the distance.]

The author of the 'Townley Gallery' remarks that "the occupation of the British mines by the Romans was probably more extensive than most readers are aware of." It is stated that the Roman method of cleansing the lead ore was the same as that pursued in this country till very recent times. The lead of Derbyshire was originally smelt-

ed by wood fires on hills in the open air. This inconvenient mode was succeeded by what were called hearth-furnaces. The last hearth-furnace was pulled down about the year 1780, the cupola furnace having succeeded in its room.

Odin's mine consists of two horizontal levels, by one of which, a "cast gate,"



[Entrance to the Peak Cavern.]

the ore is brought from the mine, and the lower one is for drainage. The workings have been carried above a mile into the heart of the mountain.

Before reaching Castleton we find Peak Cavern, frequently called the Devil's Cave. It is situated about a hundred yards from the village, in Castleton Dale. This dale, six miles in length, and, in some parts, two miles in breadth, has been celebrated for the beauty of its scenery.

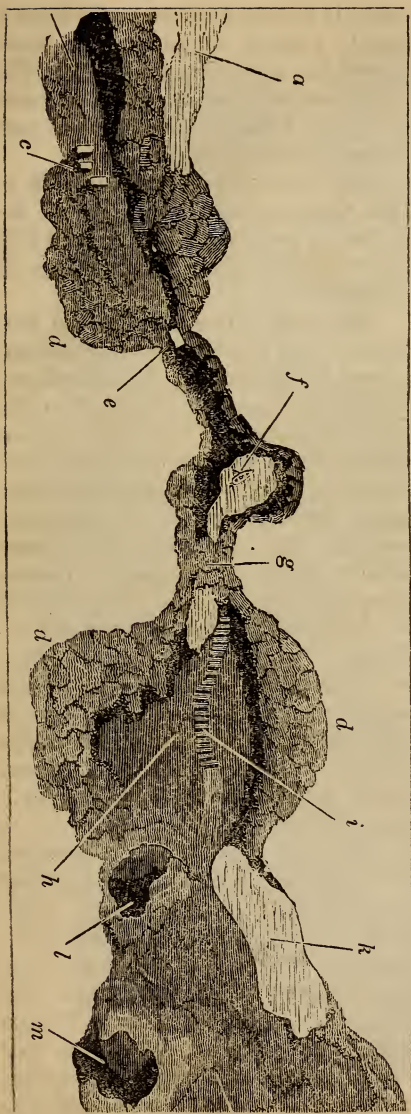
The cavern itself is one of those magnificent and extraordinary works of Nature which at all times excite the admiration and wonder of the spectator. It would be difficult to imagine a scene more august than that which the entrance or vestibule of the cave presents. On each side the huge grey rocks rise almost perpendicularly to the height of nearly 300 feet, having on the left the rivulet which issues from the cavern, and foams along over crags and broken masses of limestone. The mouth of the cavern is formed by a vast canopy of rock which assumes the form of a depressed arch nearly regular in its structure, and which extends in width 120 feet, in height 42, and above 90 in receding depth. This gloomy recess is inhabited by some poor people who subsist by making packthreads, and by selling candles and officiating as guides to travellers. Their rude huts and twine-making machines, as exhibited in the woodcut (and *c* in the plan*), produce a singular effect in

combination with the natural features of the scene.

After penetrating about thirty yards into this recess, the roof becomes lower, and a gentle descent conducts by a detached rock to the immediate entrance of the interior hollow, which is closed by a door (*e*) kept locked by the guides. At this point, the light of day, which had gradually softened into the obscurity of twilight, totally disappears, and torches are employed to illuminate their progress through the darkness of the cavern. The passage then becomes low and confined, and the explorer is obliged to proceed twenty or thirty yards in a stooping posture, when he comes to another spacious opening, whence a path conducts to the margin of a small lake, locally called "First Water" (*f*), which is about 14 yards in length, but has not more than 3 or 4 feet of depth. There is a small boat, partly filled with straw, on which the visitor lies down, and is conveyed into the interior of the cavern under a massive arch of rock (*g*), which is about five yards through, and in one place descends to within 18 or 20 inches of the water. Beyond the lake, a spacious vacuity, 220 feet in length, 200 feet broad, and, in some parts, 120 feet

rocks. *b*. Entrance to the cavern. *c*. Cottages. *d*. Broken rocks fallen from the roof and sides. *e*. Door leading from the outer to the second cavern. *f*. Boat in the first water, which conveys one person under the arch. *g*. Great Cavern. *i*. Steps cut in the sand to descend to the second water. *h*. *l*. Entrance to the passage leading to the "chancel," *m*. *n*. Third cavern, 400 yards from the entrance.

* We subjoin here the references to the plan following:—*a*. Stream which loses itself among the



[Plan of Peak Cavern.]

high, opens in the bosom of the rocks, but the absence of light precludes the spectator from seeing either the sides or roof of this great cavern. It is traversed by a path, consisting partly of steps cut in the sand (*i*), conducting from the first to the "Second Water" (*k*). Through this travellers are generally carried on the backs of the guides. Near the termination of this passage, before arriving at the water, there is a projecting pile of rocks popularly called "Roger Rain's House," on account of the incessant fall of water from the crevices of the rocks. A little beyond this spot is the entrance (at *l*) of another hollow called the "Chancel" (*m*). At this point the rocks appear broken and dislocated, and the sides and prominent parts of the cavity are incrustated with large masses of stalactite. In the "Chancel," the stranger is much surprised and impressed by hearing the death-like stillness of the place suddenly interrupted by a burst of vocal music from the upper regions of the cavern. The tones are wild and discordant, but heard in such a place, and under such circumstances, produce a powerful impression. At the conclusion of the performance, the singers display their torches, and eight or ten women and children—the inhabitants of the huts at the entrance—appear, ranged in a hollow of the rock, about 50 or 60 feet from the ground, to which they gain access by clambering up a steep ascent which commences in the opening at *l*. From the "Chancel" the path leads

onward to the "Devil's Cellar," and thence a gradual but somewhat rapid descent of about 150 feet conducts to a spot called the "Half-way House." Neither of these places claim particular notice. Farther on, the way proceeds, between three natural arches, pretty regularly formed, to another vast cavity which is denominated "Great Tom of Lincoln," from its resemblance to the form of a bell. A very pleasing effect is produced when this place is illuminated by a strong light. The arrangement of the rocks, the spiracles in the roof, and the flowing stream, unite to form a scene of no common interest. The distance from this spot to the termination of the entire hollow is not considerable. The vault gradually descends, the passage contracts, and at last nearly closes, leaving only sufficient room for the passage of the water, which appears to have a communication with the distant mines of the Peak Forest.

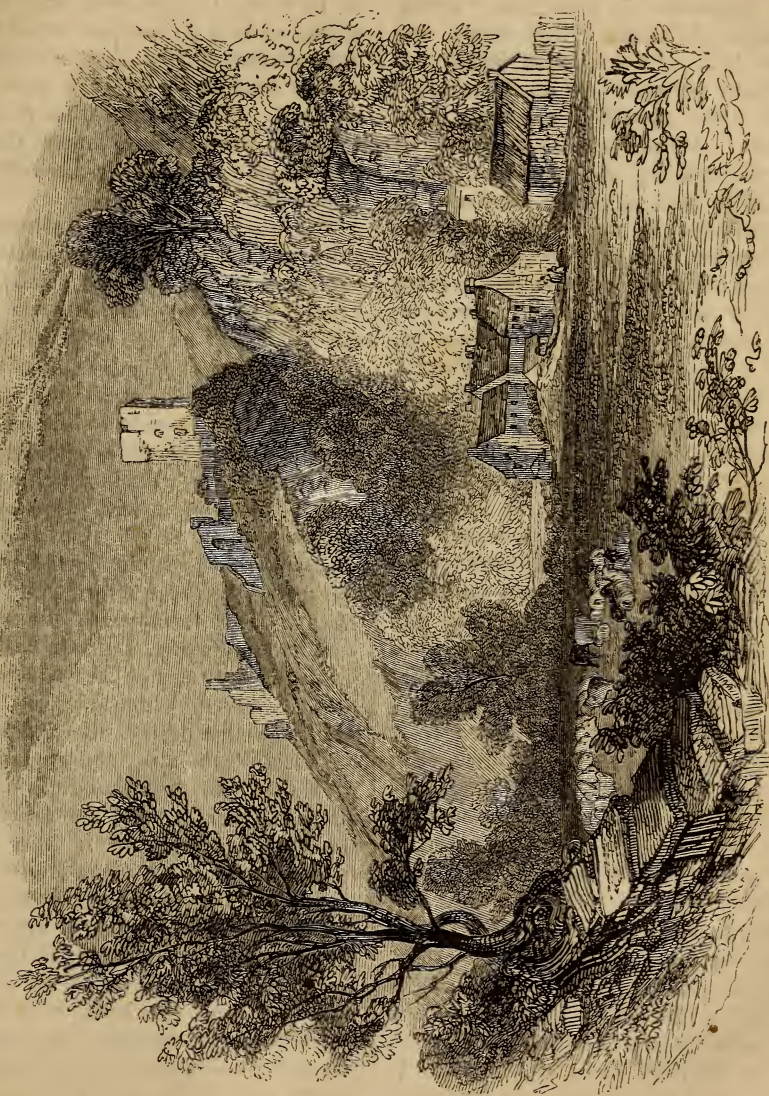
The entire length of this wonderful excavation is about 750 yards, and its depth 207 yards. It is wholly formed of limestone strata, which abound in marine exuviae, and occasionally exhibit an intermixture of chert. Some communications with other fissures open from different parts of the cavern, but none of them are comparable to it in extent or appearance. In general, the access to the cavern is easy; but in very wet weather it cannot be explored, as it is then nearly filled with water, which rises to a considerable height even at the entrance. In the inner part of the cavern a singular

effect is produced by the explosion of a small quantity of gunpowder, when inserted in a crevice of the rock. The report seems to roll along the roof and sides like a heavy and continuous peal of overwhelming thunder.

If the numerous objects of interest in this neighbourhood should tempt the tourist to prolong his stay, he will find good accommodation at the village of Castleton.

The parish of Castleton in 1831 contained 1428 inhabitants, who are employed in the mines, or in agriculture, and some derive their support from the numerous strangers who make a point of visiting the remarkable places in the neighbourhood. Ornaments are also made here from the Derbyshire spar, and there are shops for the sale of these articles and other mineral curiosities. Castleton is on the road from Sheffield to Manchester through Chapel-en-le-Frith. It stands on the edge of a valley of considerable beauty, and the bold eminence which overlooks the village is crowned by the keep and other remains of an ancient castle. The rock is very steep, and the ascent to its summit a little difficult.

From the style of the architecture, and the appearance of herring-bone masonry in a particular part of the walls, King, in his 'Observations on Ancient Castles,' supposes that the Castle was erected by the Saxons; and Pilkington, in his 'History of Derbyshire,' thinks it not improbable that the walls of the area were built by that people, and that the keep was added by

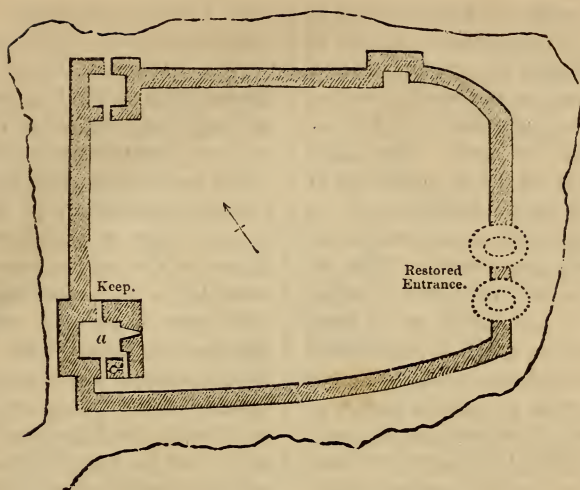


[Peveril Castle : Castleton.]

the Normans. It is at least "pretty certain," he adds, "that there was some kind of fortification before the Norman conquest, for in Domesday-book 'terra castelli' is expressly mentioned." Whatever truth there may be in this opinion, the foundation of the castle is now generally attributed to William Peveril, the natural son of the Conqueror, who, it is certain, received, among his other extensive gifts, a grant of this estate. His family, however, did not long retain their possessions, for a grandson of William Peveril, having poisoned Ranulph earl of Chester, was obliged to secure his safety by flight, leaving all his estates to the disposal of the king, Henry II. During the absence of Richard I. in Palestine, the castle was placed in the keeping of Hugh de Novant, in accordance with an agreement concluded between Longchamp, bishop of Ely, and John earl of Morteyne. During the wars between King John and the barons it fell into the hands of the latter, but in 1215, William de Ferrers, 7th earl of Derby, having raised troops for the king, took Peveril Castle by assault, and was appointed its governor in recompense. Among the various individuals who at different times afterwards held this fortress may be mentioned Prince Edward, in the reign of Henry III., and his great antagonist Simon de Montfort, who held it in the same reign. In the fourth of Edward I., a free grant of the castle and honour of Peka with the whole forest of High Peka was granted to John, Earl of Warenne. In the second

of Edward III. the castle and forest appear to have formed part of the marriage portion of Joan, sister of the king, on her union with David, a prince of Scotland. In the forty-sixth of Edward III. they were given to John of Gaunt, and became absorbed in the duchy of Lancaster.

The castle walls occupy almost the entire summit of the mount, and without these on the east and south sides extends a narrow ravine, in some parts 200 feet deep; on the west the precipice has a perpendicular fall of about 260 feet deep; whilst on the north, which must be considered the only accessible side, the path is carried upwards by a series of traverses, in which a small body of men might with ease stop the progress of an army. At the south-west angle the precipice partially forms the roof of the great cavern (the Peak's Hole). The entrance to the castle-yard is on the east, and was doubtless originally very strong: the remains are now, however, inconsiderable. The walls are also nearly ruined down to the level of the area, though in some parts they still measure on the outside 20 feet in height. On the north side the wall was defended by two small towers, which were erected also most probably to command what we have stated was the only mode of approach, the ascent on the north side of the hill. Near the south-western corner of the walls we find the keep, which was small, but very massive. Its walls on the south and west sides are tolerably entire, and at one part are found on



[Plan of Peveril Castle.]

measurement to be not less than 55 feet high. On the outside it forms a square of about 38 feet, but in the inside the sides are not equal, owing to the varying thickness of the wall, which in some parts amounts to 6 and in others to 8 feet. The wall is composed of broken masses of limestone, set in mortar of such excellent temper that the whole has amalgamated into a substance hard as rock. The facings both within and without are of hewn gritstone. In the wall within is the herring-bone ornament we have alluded to. The inside of the keep is now a mere blank. It originally consisted of two rooms, the lower of which appears to have had no separate entrance, but was reached by a flight of steps (now gone) from the upper. The lower room was about 14

feet high, the upper 16. The roof was raised with a gable end to the north and south, and was covered with lead. The principal entrance into the keep was through a noble portal on the south side of the upper room, and which King supposes was reached by a platform attached to the wall without. At the south-east corner of the keep is a narrow winding staircase originally communicating with the roof, but now in a ruinous condition. We must not omit to observe that in the eastern wall of the upper apartment is a kind of recess of a rectangular figure with a singular canopy. King indulges in some fanciful conjectures respecting this recess; supposing it to have been in Saxon times the place of an idol. It has been observed that al-

though this castle was almost impregnable owing to its situation, yet that it was but ill adapted for a procrastinated siege on account of the want of water; there being no appearance of well or reservoir within its walls. But King considers, and we think justly (for in the present ruinous condition of the castle it is impossible to make any accurate and satisfactory search), "that no one acquainted with this kind of buildings can have any doubt as to there once having been a well in the tower." It may be added too, that in recent years a well with an ample supply of water has been discovered on the summit of Long Cliffe Hill, between which and the castle there is a communication, though now a very dangerous one, across the narrow ridge of rock that overtops the entrance into Peak's Hole. The castle has given its title to and formed the scene of a considerable portion of the events of one of Sir Walter Scott's most popular novels.

The ascent of the Winnets will be found a very pleasant excursion, after a visit to the Peak Cavern or the mines about Castleton. After proceeding about half a mile on level ground from the village, the road ascends for about 2 miles, running necessarily in a winding direction in consequence of the steepness of the acclivity. Precipices a thousand feet in height, dark and rugged, rise perpendicularly on each side, and every here and there directly in front, forming apparently an impassable barrier. For centuries this was the only accessible road to Buxton

and Chapel-en-le-Frith; it is not broader than will admit two carriages to pass. Through this tortuous chasm the currents of wind appear to be ever striving with difficulty to find their way—a circumstance which has given to the spot the happily expressive and poetical appellation of the Winnets, *i. e.* the gates or portals of the winds. At one of the sudden turns of the road to the left, a most beautiful view of the vale opens to the eye, contrasting its rich pastoral beauty with the wild and barren mountains that shut it in. The breadth of the valley, as before stated, is probably about 2 miles from north to south, and the length from east to west between 5 and 6 miles. Various streams run through the vale, and on the north and south sides we see the mouths of several smaller valleys opening into it. All around are lofty eminences; westward the hills assume an amphitheatrical form, and in that direction we see the village of Castleton, close to which, below, is the famous Peak's Hole, or Devil's Cave, and above, on the very edge of the perpendicular precipice, is the Castle. The pass terminates in a wild and extensive tract of moorland. The last opening is formed by masses of rock forming gigantic portals, through which Hope Dale bursts upon the view.

Leaving the free mountain air, our next visit shall be into the depths of the mines. That called the Speedwell Level, at the foot of the Winnets, is the most remarkable. It was driven between 60 and 70 years ago by a com-

pany of adventurers from Staffordshire, but after a large expenditure and eleven years' labour the works were abandoned. Entering by an arched vault, a flight of above a hundred steps leads to the level, where the visitor and guide enter a boat, which is pushed, by means of wooden pegs in the side of the rock, along a channel containing a depth of water of about 3 feet. This channel was blasted and cut through a rock of adamant hardness, which contains several veins of lead ore, though they are not of sufficient value to defray the expense of working. At the distance of 650 yards from the entrance, the level opens into an immense gulf, the roof and bottom of which are invisible. The navigation is continued by an arch thrown across the fissure, and here, leaving the boat and ascending a stage, the attention of the visitor is directed to the remarkable recesses which surround him. At the depth of 90 feet there commences a pool of water named the Bottomless Pit, and which, during the working of the mine, is calculated to have swallowed up 40,000 tons of material. The depth of the waters is reported to be above 300 feet, and they most probably communicate with other abysses in the heart of the mountain. The water from the level rushes into this dismal abyss with an appalling sound. The depth of the fissure below the surface of the mountain is estimated at 280 yards, and rockets have been sent up to the height of 450 feet without rendering the roof visible. The letting off of a Bengal

light in this cavity has a singular effect. The fissure is midway between the commencement and termination of the level, but in the portion beyond this point there is nothing particularly noticeable.

The Blue John Mine, situated on the side of Tre Cliff opposite Mam Tor, is the only one in which this beautiful material is found in masses of sufficient size for working. Its recesses are supposed to be connected with a series of caverns extending over an area of many square miles, and including Eldon Hole, Peak Cavern, Speedwell, and Bagshaw's Cavern at Bradwell. Rude steps lead downwards about 60 yards, beyond which are caverns and passages that have been explored to a distance of 3 miles, but the visitor must frequently descend by means of ropes beyond a certain point. Before reaching this he will, however, have seen the most remarkable things in the mine,—a perpendicular rock above 50 feet high, encrusted with stalactite of the purest white; the same material forming rich cornices or assuming the appearance of drapery; and Mr. Adam states that many parts of the mine have a great resemblance to the aisles of a Gothic cathedral. The fluor spar exists in flattish lumps usually about 3 inches thick, and from 3 to 12 inches in length, though larger pieces are found. Mr. Adam has in his possession a piece above 2 feet long, and from 16 to 18 inches thick. When the colour is so dark as to become almost opaque, the spar is put into an oven and brought

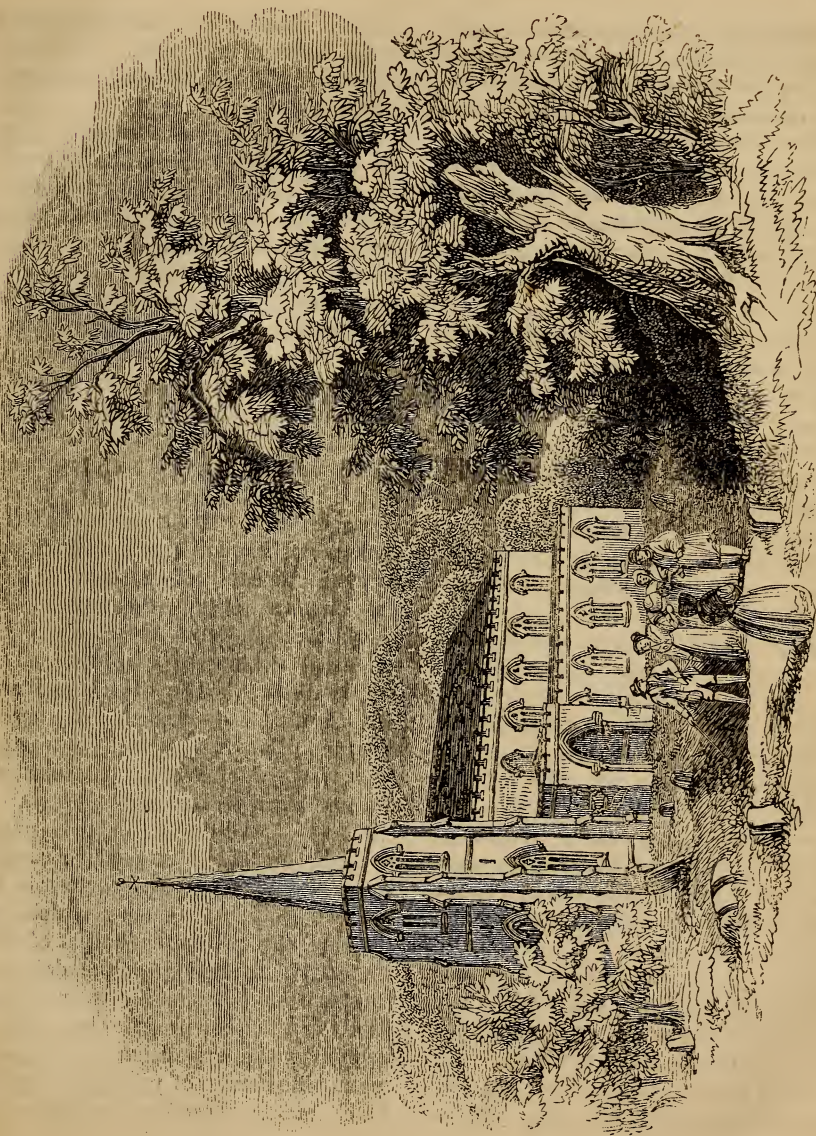
nearly to a white heat, when a great part of the colour is discharged and it assumes brilliant amethyst hues. The charge for exploring the mine is for one person 2s.; for three 4s. 6d.; for four 5s.; and 1s. per head for every additional person. The guides make an additional charge if a Bengal light be used.

Bradwell Cavern is remarkable for the richness and beauty of the stalactite matter which it contains. It is not very difficult to explore, and is visited by ladies, who put over their dress a miner's frock. The names given to the different grottoes or recesses of the cavern are rather fanciful: thus we have the Music Chamber, the Grotto of Paradise, Grotto of Calypso, Hall of State, &c. Bradwell Cavern is between Castleton and Hope.

We may now leave Castleton, though a sojourn of some days would be necessary to become well acquainted with all the attractive spots in the immediate neighbourhood. Proceeding by the Sheffield road to Hathersage, 6 miles distant, we pass through Hope Dale, whose beauty is enhanced by the stern features of the surrounding country. It is watered by the Derwent, whose banks are beautifully fringed with trees and plants. Hope is a very ancient village, and a church existed here before the Conquest. The parish is very extensive and comprises an area of nearly 60 square miles, but the population was under 4000 in 1831, and on account of the failure of the lead-mines was at that period decreas-

ing. At Brough, a hamlet of Hope, there appears to have been a Roman station. The camp was at the spot called the Castle, near the junction of the Nooe and Bradwell water, and the remains of Roman buildings, tiles, bricks, coins, &c., have been discovered at various times. The neighbourhood is not uninteresting to an antiquarian. Two neighbouring hills are called respectively Win Hill and Lose Hill, from the event of a battle which tradition records to have been fought between two parties who had previously encamped on the two heights. A little to the eastward of Win-hill Pike, a rude urn of baked clay was found under a heap of stones. On Mill-stone Edge Moor are the remains of a fortification called the Carle's Work. Behind the rough defences a body of men had defended themselves in some remote period. Camp Green, a circular area at a little distance from Hathersage church, was another rude fortress defended by a mound of earth and a deep ditch. An early volume of the 'Archæologia' contains an account of a rocking-stone, rock basin, and tumuli on Hathersage Moor. In the latter were found urns, beads, and rings. At a little distance from this part of the moor was another rocking-stone and rock-basin, near which was a rock in which a rude seat was cut, called Cair's Chair.

Hathersage is situated in the midst of a mountainous tract near the eastern extremity of Hope Dale. The church is rather handsome, and its spire is a con-



[Hathersage Church.]

spicuous object from the different openings of the hills. The churchyard is the reputed burial-place of Little John, the companion of Robin Hood. Two ancient upright stones mark the spot where his remains reposed previous to their exhumation many years ago. Brookfield is a small hamlet a short distance north of Hathersage, apparently buried in the seclusion of the mountains.

Instead of pursuing the road to Sheffield, 9 miles distant, we shall proceed along the banks of the Derwent to Stoney Middleton. The view of the south-west part of Yorkshire from the elevated parts of the Sheffield road is very extensive, the village spire of Laughton-en-le-Morthen, situated many miles from the border of Derbyshire, being a conspicuous object. At Grindleford Bridge the road from Bakewell to Sheffield leaves the line we are now traversing. Stoke Hall is beautifully situated a little to the south of Grindleford Bridge on rising ground, with the Derwent flowing at the foot of the gardens and plantations. Pursuing the banks of the Derwent, we pass the small hamlet of Calver, through which there is a road to Hassop, where Lord Newburgh has a seat. The numerous limekilns show the employment of the population. The village of Baslow, at the junction of roads from Bakewell, Sheffield, and Chesterfield, is situated on the Derwent, which here flows through rich meadows. The church is close to the river, and with the bridge constitutes a very pleasing

picture. Baslow is much frequented by the lovers of the angle. It is four miles from Bakewell, and two from Chatsworth.

We shall not pursue this road further, but retrace our steps until we reach the road leading to Stoney Middleton, which is at a point about two miles north-west of Baslow. About a mile on the left is the village situated at the opening of Middleton Dale. The country-seat of Lord Chief Justice Denman is at the entrance of the village. His Lordship has fitted up baths in the village for the public accommodation. The church is a neat structure of modern date. The appearance of the village is singular, the houses appearing as if "hewn out of the grey rocks which impend over it, and scarcely distinguishable from them." The lime-kilns are very numerous in the neighbourhood, and are one of the principal sources of employment to the inhabitants. The dale is narrow, and its claims to beauty have been disputed, but it is certainly worthy of a visit. Mr. Warner, a tourist of the last century, disparagingly says:—"A lively fancy may, indeed, point to itself something resembling castelated buildings or rude fortresses in the perpendicular crags, which, in some places, rise to the height of 400 feet; and the turnings of the dale are so sharp as occasionally to give the idea of all further progress being prevented by the opposition of an insurmountable barrier of precipitous rock. Its character, therefore, is rather sin-

gularity than magnificence or loveliness." The length of the dale is about two miles, and the sides form a nearly perpendicular rampart until we arrive at a breach about half a mile from the village through which a road leads to the village of EYAM. Beyond this breach the sides of the dale are broken into a greater variety of forms. The stream which flows through the dale is discoloured by the matter precipitated from the lime, in consequence of which its effect is less picturesque than it would otherwise be. On emerging at the extremity of the dale, nothing is seen but a wild and sterile country stretching as far as the eye can reach.

Eyam is one of the most pleasant and most healthful of Peak villages. Surrounded on every side by bleak and barren mountains, it appears to be one of the last places where a community would choose to take up an abode; yet, composed of plain, neat, cheerful cottages, each having a garden, and every interval filled up with trees of the most luxuriant growth,—its antique church showing its grey tower among the foliage, and every house partaking of that simple rural character which never fails to please—it presents a most agreeable picture of content and comfort. Eyam is but little known. Although a good turnpike road was made many years ago (in those times when road-makers preferred taking a line over the summit rather than round the base of a mountain), it is not much used. The

place is consequently little visited except by a few strangers who come to view its antique cross, the tomb of Mrs. Mompesson, or the romantic dell in which stands the singular rock called Cucklett Church. Here were memorably signalized the prudence, energy, and devotedness of Mr. Mompesson and his wife, during the great plague of 1666. The disease was conveyed by a box of cloth sent from London to a tailor in the village. He and his family were the first victims. The disease spread with an astonishing rapidity,—entering almost every house, and carrying off a part of every family. In the churchyard, on the neighbouring hills, and in the fields bordering the village, graves were dug ready to receive the expiring sufferers, and the earth, with an unhallowed haste, was closed upon them. Mr. Mompesson, who then held the living of Eyam, was about twenty-eight years of age,—his wife about a year younger; they had two children, a son and a daughter, both of necessity very young. On the breaking out of the disorder, Mrs. Mompesson with her babes in her arms earnestly solicited her husband to fly with them from the devoted spot. Her entreaties were in vain;—he had determined never to desert his flock. In his turn he became the suppliant, and besought his wife to retire from Eyam with the children till the visitation had passed over. She would not abandon her husband. They finally resolved to abide together the danger of the dispensation, but to

send off their infants to a place of apparently greater safety. To prevent as much as possible the effects of contagion, Mr. Mompesson closed the church, and retiring to Cucklett-dale, a dell at a little distance from the town, bounded on one side by craggy rocks, and on the other overhung by trees as planted by the hand of nature, he placed himself in a natural arch at a great height above the level, and thence, as from a pulpit, addressed his congregation, and performed the accustomed service. The narrow gloomy dell, the babbling stream which ran along its bottom, the overhanging tors, the perforated rock since named Cucklett Church, the graceful trees, and its complete freedom from every interruption, would render this place at the present day one of the most fascinating of confined landscapes; but when we fancy in our minds the assembled villagers seated on the rising ground on one side the brook, at a distance from one another, as if each feared contagion from his neighbour, but all anxiously intent on catching every word of the preacher on the rock, and bending in solemn prayer before that Being who could alone afford them comfort and protection, we feel ourselves carried back to the scene of 1666, and are especially lost in admiration of the holy pastor who could thus direct to one great end the jarring passions and the afflictions of our nature.

An imaginary boundary line was drawn around the village, and at va-

rious places were stations appointed for the inhabitants of other towns to bring the necessaries of subsistence, leaving them upon a stone, without any person being near, and returning for the value, which was found deposited in the same place in a trough of clean spring water. For seven months did Mr. Mompesson watch over Eyam, for so long did the pestilence continue its ravages. He retained his health, but his devoted wife, while rejoicing at her husband's safety, fell a victim to the fury of the disease. She was buried in the churchyard, where her tombstone yet remains. Out of a population of 330, the number who died was 250, and graves were dug, and cemeteries formed, on the hills on every side of the town. One of these burying-places yet remains in a field about half a mile to the eastward of Eyam, known by the name of Riley Grave Stones, where one family alone seems to have been buried, all having died within the space of eight days with the exception of one boy. Six headstones and one tabular monumental stone yet remain to tell the tale of the almost total extinction of a whole family. The inscription, though much worn, may still be distinctly traced. On the four sides of the tomb which contains the ashes of the father of this unhappy family of sufferers are the words, '*Horam Nescitis, Orate, Vigilate.*' A descendant of the boy who escaped, introduced about the middle of the last century into Sheffield the method of plating copper with silver.

Miss Seward was born at Eyam, and spent the years of her childhood here. Her father was the rector, and built the parsonage house. The shock of the earthquake at Lisbon in 1755 was felt very distinctly by the miners at Eyam.

From Eyam the road passes through a country which offers few objects of interest. On the left is the elevated ridge called Longstone Edge, and passing through the village of Foolow we soon reach Tideswell, which is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Eyam.

Tideswell is a small town situated in a bottom amid bleak naked hills. The houses are low, irregularly situated, and ill built. A rivulet of clear water runs through the town; the ebbing well, which is supposed to have given a name to the town, has ceased to flow. The church is a fine building in the form of a cross, built about the middle of the fourteenth century, and principally in the decorated English style. The interior is handsome, possessing a nave with two side aisles, a north and south transept, and a spacious chancel. The pulpit is of stone, and there are some ancient stalls. The chancel is lighted by nine richly ornamented Gothic windows, and contains the monument of Robert Pursglove, suffragan bishop of Hull in the reign of Mary, and founder of a free-school and almshouses for twelve poor people at Tideswell. The tower of the church is at the west end: it is embattled, and has eight pinnacles. There was formerly a chapel of higher

antiquity than the church, at Litton, but the ruins were demolished some time since. The market-day is Wednesday. That part of the parish which contains the town had in 1831 a population of 1553, many of whom are engaged in spinning and weaving cotton: previous to the introduction of the cotton manufacture, mining was the predominant occupation. The hamlets of Litton and Wheston, and the chapelry of Wormhill in Tideswell parish, had in 1831 a population of 866, 75, and 313, respectively, making the aggregate population of the parish 2807. The living of Tideswell is a vicarage, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the dean and chapter of Lichfield, in whose gift it is: the annual value is 109*l.*, with a glebe-house; the perpetual curacy of Wormhill is of the annual value of 270*l.*, with a glebe-house, and is in the gift of trustees. Upon the summit of a hill, immediately above Tideswell, there is a stone of rude workmanship embedded in the earth: it has a deep socket in which a shaft or pillar was probably inserted. At Wheston, a mile from Tideswell, there is an ancient cross of rather elegant design.

There is a road from Tideswell to Castleton about four miles distant, but the country through which it passes is dreary and uninviting, stone "hedged," a few cottages inhabited by miners or small farmers, or perhaps by persons who unite both occupations, are all that meet the eye until we reach the eminence above Castleton. There is also a road to Chapel-en-le-Frith

over the desolate tract called the Peak Forest, another to Bakewell, and also one to the turnpike road from Bakewell to Sheffield, which latter has roads falling into it at each side from various places.

The distance to Buxton from Tideswell is about 6 miles ; and we now return to this central point for the tourist, passing through a very rugged district.

I N D E X.

ALFRETON, 69
 Arbor Low, 115
 Ashbourn, 111
 Ashford, 99
 Bakewell, 100
 Barlborough, 81
 Barlow, 143
 Beauchief Abbey, 80
 Beeley, 91
 Beighton, 81
 Belper, 64
 Blue John Mine, 141
 Bolsover Castle, 76
 Bonsal, 88
 Bradley Park, 60
 Bradwell Cavern, 142
 Brough, 142
 Butterly Iron Works, 69
 Buxton, 117; road to from Amber Gate Station, *id.*; situation of, 118; the old and new town, *id.*; the Crescent, 119; the baths and waters, *id.*; public walks and drives, 122; excursions from, 124; to Pool's Hole, *id.*; Diamond Hill, 125; Chee Tor and Miller's Dale, &c., *id.*; Axe Edge, 126; Combe's Moss, 127; the Marvel Stone, *id.*; to Castleton, *id.*
 Buxton, Jedediah, 79
 Calke Abbey, 60
 Calver, 143
 Canals in the county, 37
 Castleton, 136
 Chatsworth, 91
 Chesterfield, 73
 Clay Cross, 71
 Codnor Park, 37
 Collieries, Clay Cross, 72; Tupton, *id.*
 Crich, 68, 115
 Cromford, 67
 Dale Abbey, 61

Darley Dale, 106
 Derbyshire, Situation, Boundaries, and Extent, 1; Surface, 2; Rivers, 4; Geology and Mineralogy, 7; Agriculture and Rural Economy, 11; History and Antiquities, 15; Population and Occupations, 19; Legal and Ecclesiastical Divisions, 20; Markets and Fairs, 21; County Electors, 22; Mining Courts, 23; Value of Livings, 24; Local Taxation and Expenditure, 26; Statistics of Education and Crime, 28; Savings' Banks, 29
 Derby, Situation, 41; History, 42; Public Buildings of, 45; Mechanics' Institute, 49; Arboretum, 50; Manufactures, 54; Population, 56
 Distance Table for the County, 39; for the North Midland Railway, 35
 Dovedale, 107
 Dronfield, 79
 Duffield, 64
 Ebbing and Flowing Well, 129
 Eckington, 81
 Eggington, 60
 Eldon Hole, 129
 Elmton, 79
 Elvaston Castle, 61
 Excursions, on Birmingham and Derby Railway, 58; on Derby and Nottingham Railway, 61; to Kedleston, 63; on the North Midland Railway, 64; from Matlock: to Chatsworth and Haddon, 91; to Dovedale and Ashbourn, 107; to the Rocks, Tors, and Druidical Remains near Matlock, 112; to Winfield and Hardwick, 115; from Buxton: to Pool's Hole, 124; to Diamond Hill, Chee Tor, and Miller's Dale, 125; to Axe Edge, 126; Combe's Moss, 127; to Castleton, *id.*
 Eyam, 145
 Foremark, 59
 Glossop, 128
 Grindleford Bridge, 143

- Haddon Hall, 104
 Hardwick Hall, 72
 Hassop, 143
 Hathersage, 142; ancient remains near, *id.*
 Heage, 68
 Heanor, 62
 Hope, 142

 Ilam Hall, 109
 Ilkeston, 62

 Kedleston, 63

 Lead, Roman pigs of, 131
 Little Chester, 58

 Mam Tor, 130
 Matlock, 83; Matlock Dale, *id.*; the baths and waters, 84; caverns, mines, and petrifying wells at, 87; Masson and the High Tor, *id.*; Stonnis, 88; Bonsal *id.*; the Romantic Rocks, 89; Excursions from to Chatsworth and Haddon, 91; to Dovedale and Ashbourn, 107; to the Rocks, Tors, and Druidical Remains, 112; to Winfield and Hardwick, 115
 Melbourne, 59
 Monsal Dale, 100

 Ockbrook, 62
 Odin's Mine, 130
 Osmaston, 58

 Peak Cavern, 134
 Pentridge, 68
 Peveril Castle, 137

 Railways, 31; Mansfield and Pinxton, *id.*; Cromford and High Peak, *id.*; Birmingham and Derby, 32; Midland Counties, 33; North Midland, and Distance Table of Stations, 34; Manchester and Sheffield, 36; Railway Stations—Derby, 40; Willington, 58; Walton-upon-Trent, 61; Spondon, *id.*; Borrowash, *id.*; Sawley, 62; Long Eaton, *id.*; Duffield, 64; Belper, *id.*; Amber Gate, 65; Winfield, 69; Smithy Moor, 71; Tupton, *id.*; Chesterfield, 76; Staveley, 81; Eckington, *id.*; Beighton, *id.*
 Repton, 58
 Roads, principal, in the county, 36; roads north and south of Derby, 57; Derby to Uttoxeter, 60; Derby to Mansfield, 62; from Belper, 65; to and from Chesterfield, 79; from Amber Gate to Matlock, 83; Matlock to Chatsworth, 91; Chatsworth to Bakewell, Ashford, and Monsal Dale, 99; Matlock to Dovedale, 106; Matlock to Winfield and Hardwick, 115; Matlock to Buxton, 117; Buxton to Chapel-en-le-Frith and Castleton, 127; Castleton to Hathersage, 142; Hathersage to Stoney Middleton and Eyam, 143; Eyam to Tideswell, 147; Tideswell to Castleton, *id.*; Tideswell to Buxton, *id.*
 Router Rocks, 112
 Rowsley, 106

 Speedwell Mine, 140
 Stanton Woodhouse, 106
 Staveley, 81
 Stoke Hall, 143
 Stonnis, 88
 Stoney Middleton, 143
 Sudbury, 60

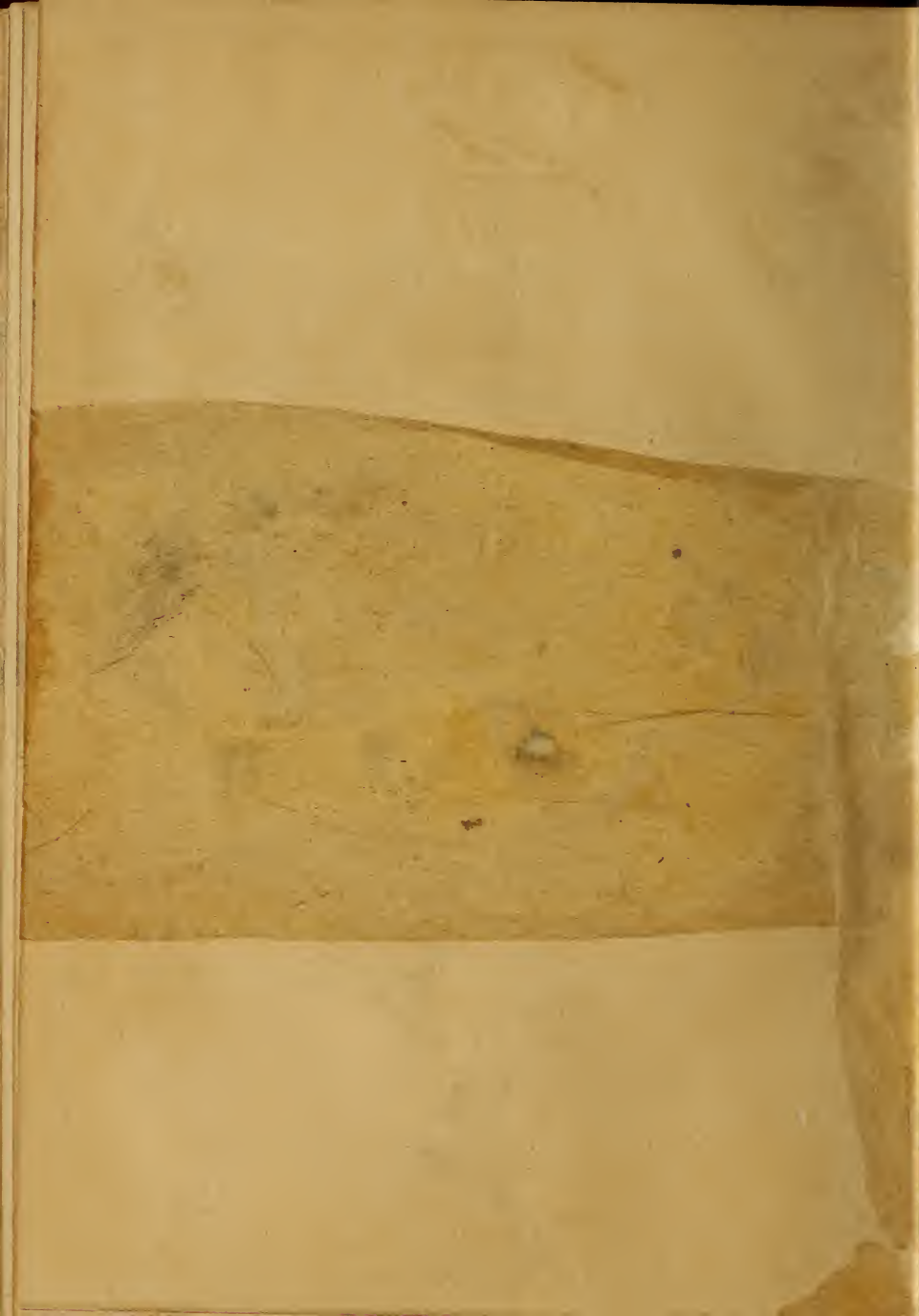
 Tideswell, 147
 Tissington, 107
 Tor, etymology of the word, 83
 Tupton collieries, 72

 Whittington, 81
 Willersley Castle, 83
 Winfield Manor House, 70
 Wingerworth, 72
 Winnets, the, 140
 Winster, 67
 Wirksworth, 66, 88; Barmote Courts at, and Miners' Standard Dish, 66
 Youlgreave, 68



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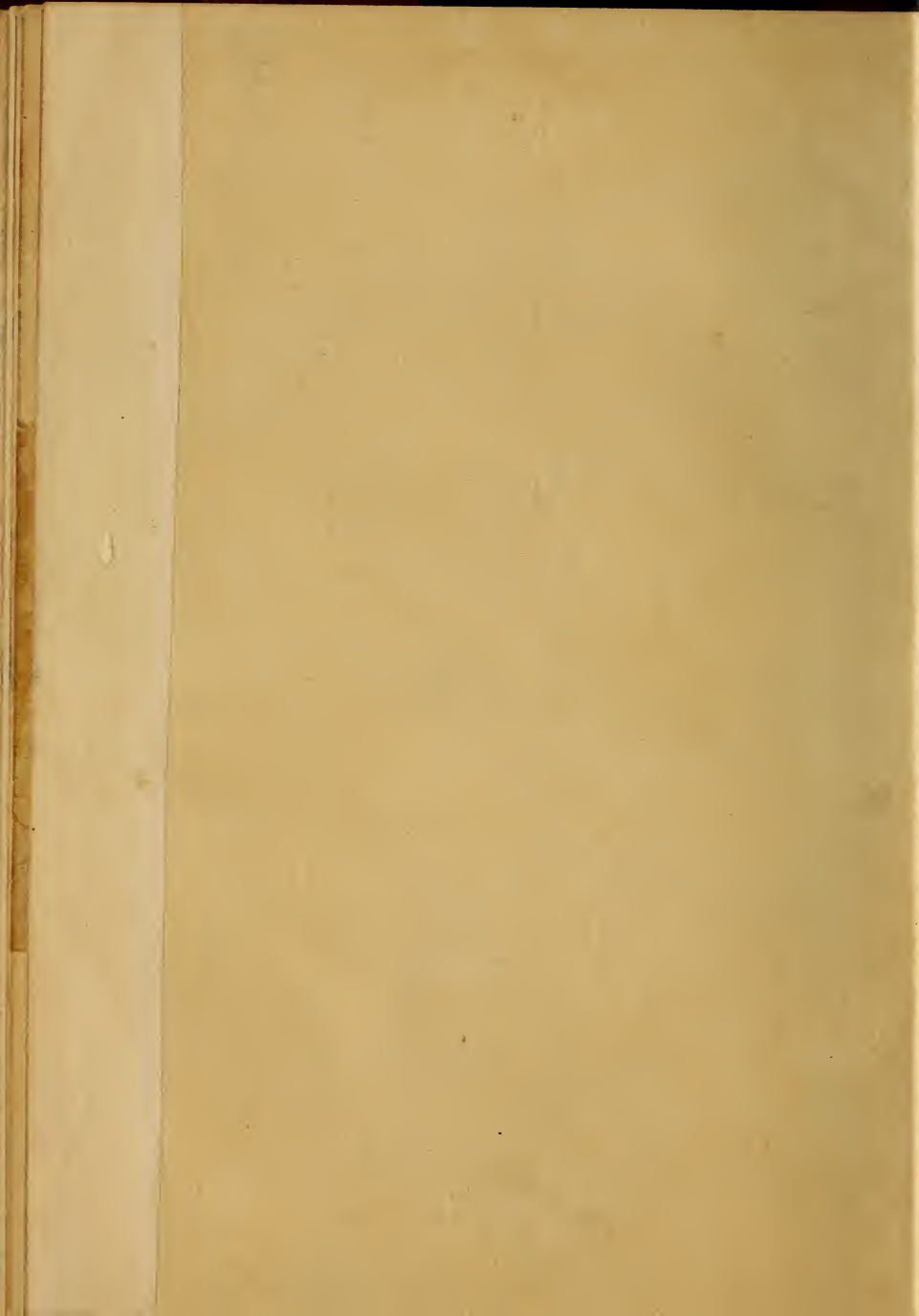


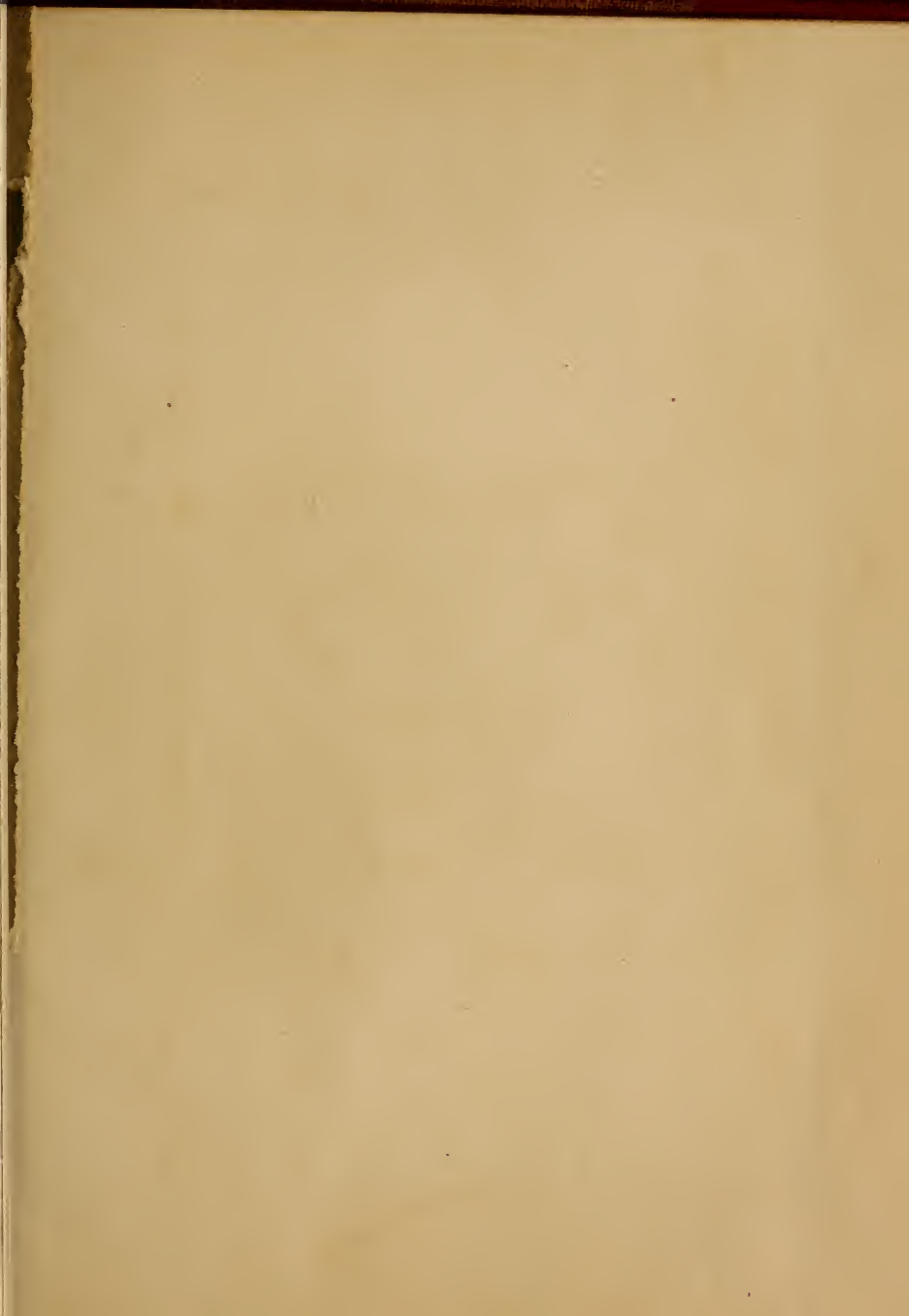


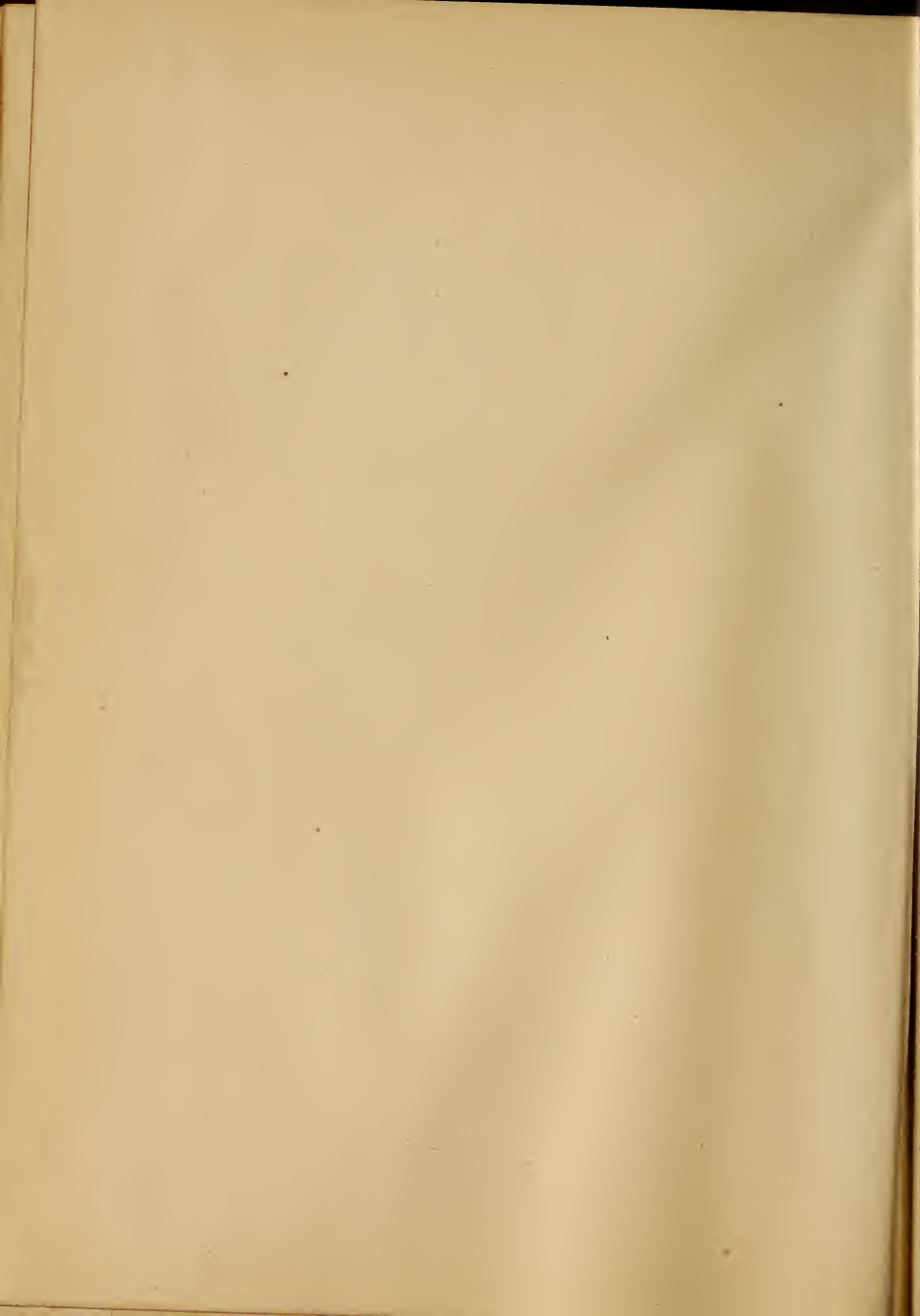


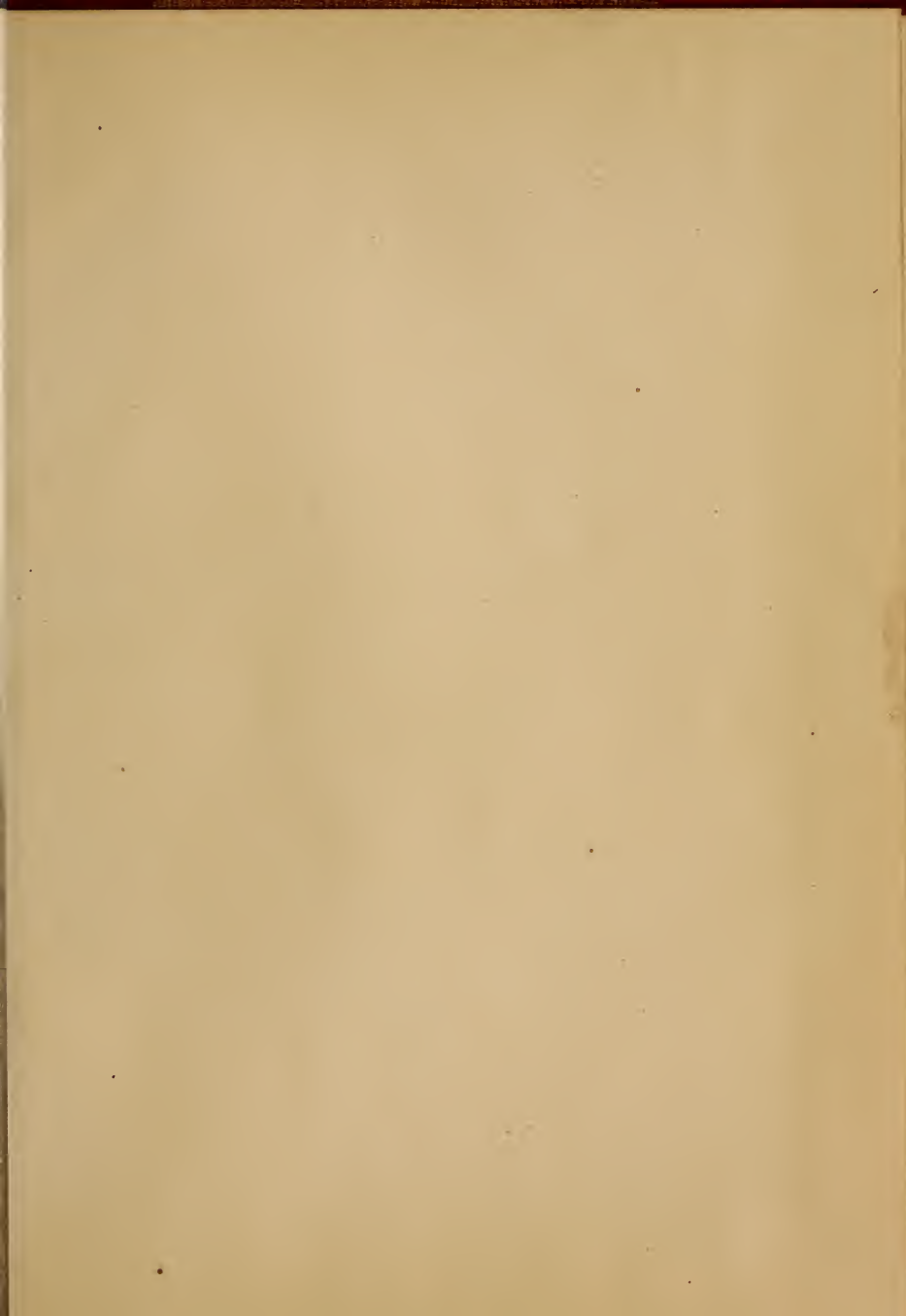
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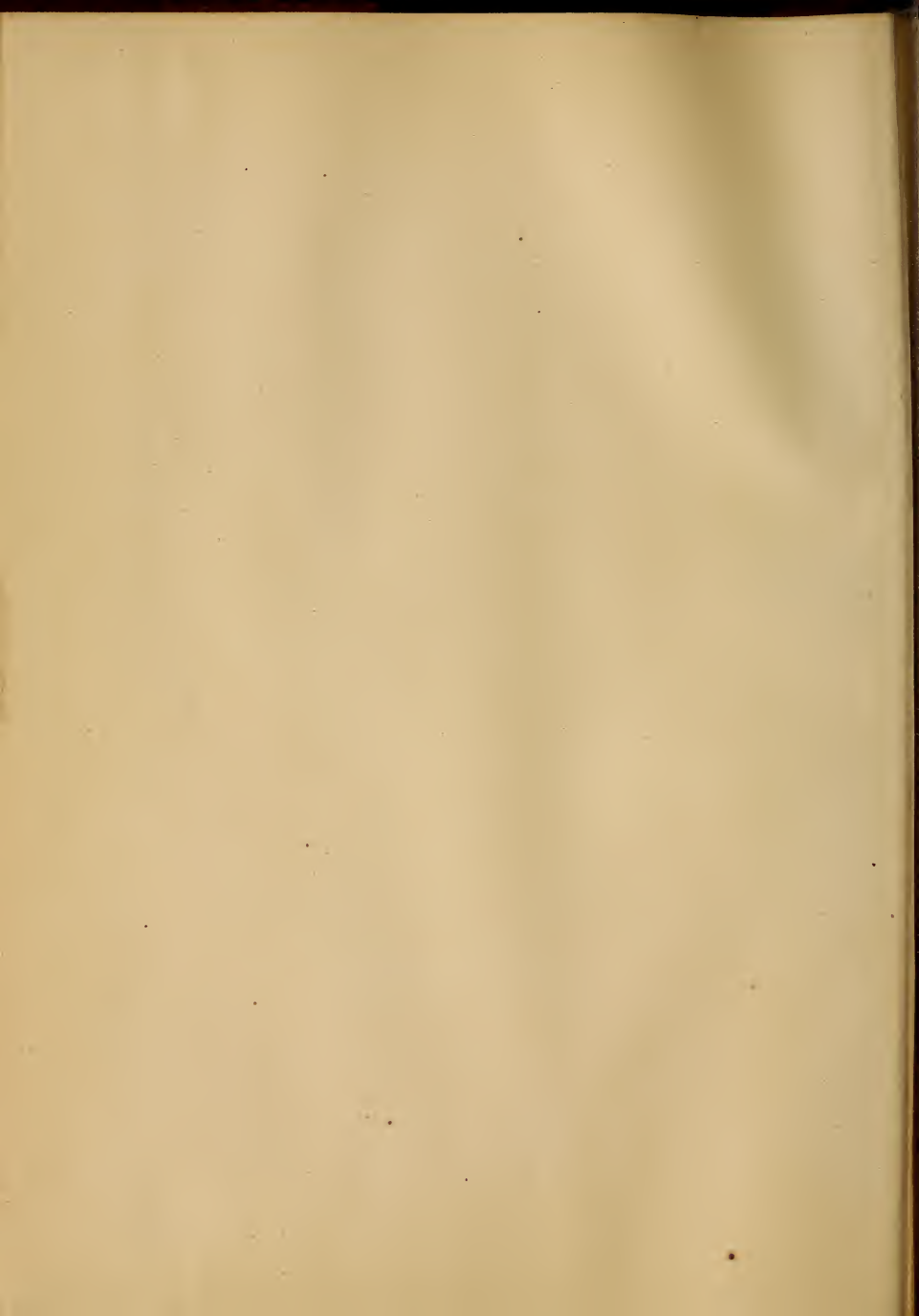


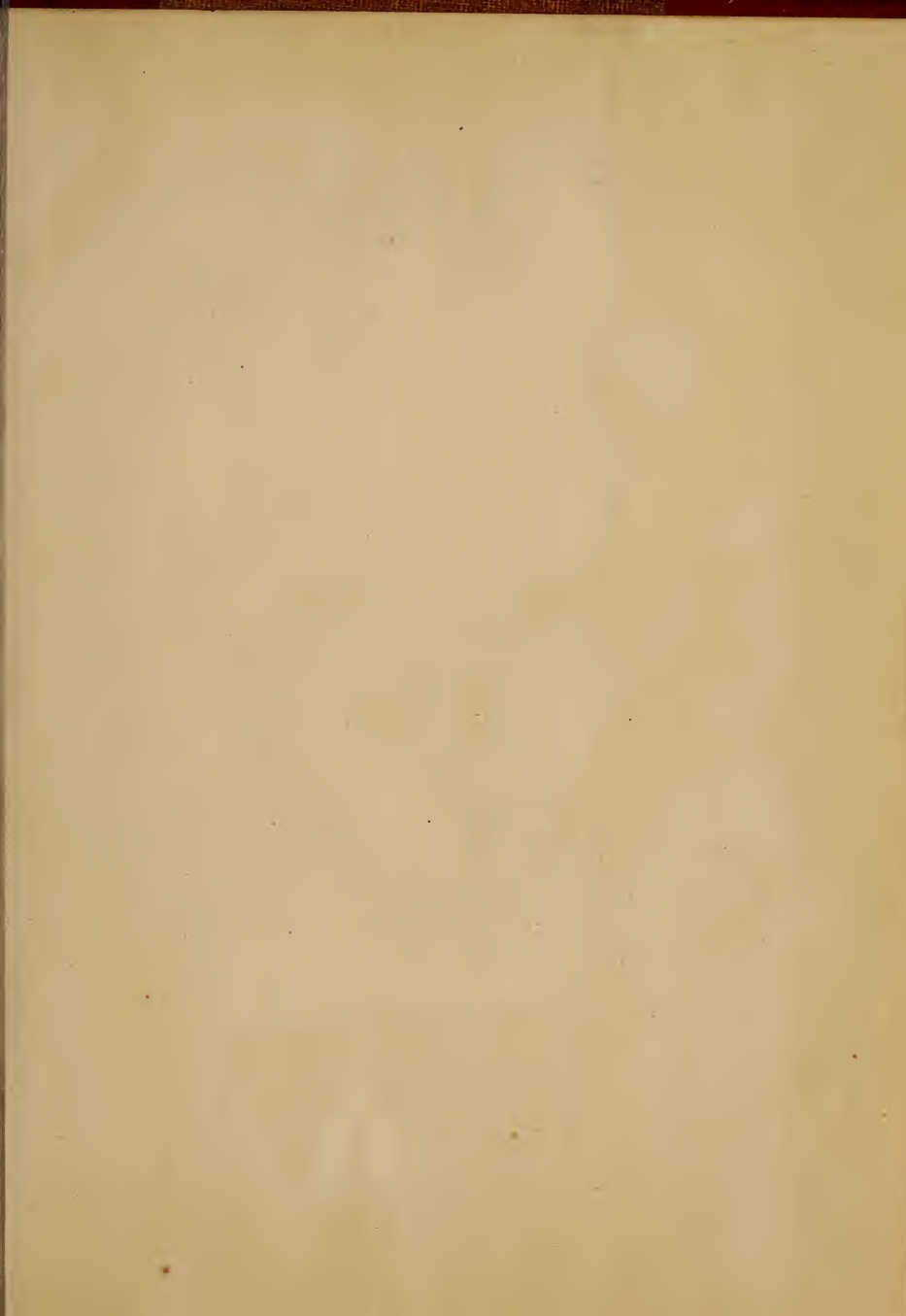
















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